



Gratia A. Countryman and Family Papers.

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FRANK HOART, MANAGER

The Brown Palace Hotel

"ONE OF AMERICA'S HOTEL ARISTOCRATS"

Denver Feb. 17, 1935.

Miss Gratia Countryman,
Minneapolis Public Library,
Minneapolis, MINN.

Dear Miss Countryman:

Now hold your breath and be ready for a shock - - My Minneapolis Library story is actually being printed in the April Companion. Unless the presses break down it will be on the news stand a month from now. This is the first time in all my life that I have had such bad luck with an article - everything seemed against it. Possibly I was too enthusiastic about it and did not ~~stick~~ ^{back} the facts. It had to be written several times before it went to you, then we changed it to meet with your excellent suggestions. What happened next to cause the delay, I don't know.

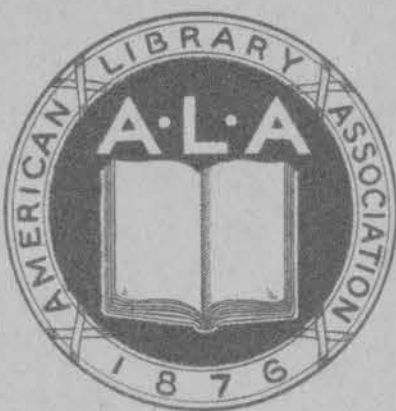
My life has been unbelievably disturbed since last June when I made the speech before the Convention of the Advertising Federation of America, in New York. It seemed to carry a message which the advertising industry had been trying to put over for several years and I have been traveling for our advertising department almost constantly. I did escape for a few weeks with my family in Europe but since September I have scarcely seen my little home.

My trip ends about my seventieth birthday, April 5th and I don't suppose I will ever make another like it. If it has done our magazine any good I am glad - only time will tell that.

I have thought of you very often wondering how your work has weathered the depression but I was not home long enough even to send Christmas cards this year. I am very sorry that my itinerary does not include the Minneapolis Advertising Club.

With all good wishes for you and your staff, I am,

Faithfully yours *Anna & Richardson*



AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 520 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO

FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, DENVER, COLORADO, JUNE 24 TO 29

March 21, 1935

Miss Gratia A. Countryman
Minneapolis Public Library
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Miss Countryman

I am enclosing an invitation sent to me by the officials of the Universal Brussels Exposition 1935 asking me to serve as a rapporteur on the program of the International Congress on the Leisure of Workers. It is impossible for me to accept, as you know, with our own Conference coming on, and I should like to suggest your name. I know that you are planning to stay on in Europe for some time after the Madrid meeting, and it occurred to me that you might like to do it.

I shall not reply to the invitation until I hear from you.

Please return the enclosures.

Sincerely yours

Carl H. Milam
Secretary

ls

March 25, 1935

My dear Mr. Milam:

I have been away from my desk for two days and find on my return your suggestion that I try to take your place at the Brussels Exposition.

I appreciate deeply your confidence in me but I am not quite certain in my own mind whether I should do it. Is it possible for me to have a day or so to think about it? I will reply just as soon as I can make up my mind whether I can make time to write a sufficiently good paper.

My administrative work is getting very hard and exacting and there are many things to settle before I leave for Madrid. I would not want to write a paper which would in any way disgrace the A. L. A. and it does take time to write a really good paper.

I suppose you will be starting yourself early in April.

Very truly yours,

Librarian

Mr. Carl H. Milam
American Library Association
Chicago, Illinois

GAC mp

March 26, 1935

Mr. Carl H. Milam, Secretary
American Library Association
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Milam:

I have been thinking about the Brussels meeting and I have come to the conclusion that I had better not do it. Both my Library family and my own family feel that I am loaded enough for the month of April. Moreover, I am planning to stay but a month after the Madrid Conference and have personal friends in the Balearic Islands and in London whom I wish to visit, and a month is a pretty short time. I am sorry that I do not feel quite able to attempt it.

Sincerely yours,

Librarian

GAC mp

CARL W. JONES
The Journal Building

March 27th
1935

Dear Miss Countryman:

A little more than a year ago, you called me on the telephone and stated that three ladies wanted to see me. I went to see them, and as a result of that call, we have had two constructive conferences.

May I send you these few posies as a slight token of my appreciation for the many helpful suggestions you have made and the time you have given.

Will you telephone me again some time ?

Cordially,

Carl W. Jones
Editor & Owner
Minneapolis Journal

Put with stuff
of same

Established 387 new primary schools
and can now take care of
18000 of 45000 children in
the National Schools. It
is calculated that in all of
Spain, it must require 90000
teachers with 50 teachers to
take care of primary schools
and there are only 42000 at
their disposal.

In 1920 the illiteracy figure
was 42%. The 1930 figure
has yet to be published.

The Republic has a heavy
task. The liquidation of schools
being the main preoccupation
of the present Government.

The Adult Schools as called
have re-organized in 1932. and
are open from November to April
from 6 to 8 P.M. They are
held in the Primary School
Buildings with the same teachers.
There have not been much
attended and seem to have
exerted little influence on
~~Public opinion~~ opinion education

Secondary Education, which
has always been co educational
always a fortress of patriarchy
is under much reform. The
Government action begins
to show the policy. It is to
be a course of 7 years. with
age of admission 10 years.
The courses are prescribed, the
number of teachers per school and
the salaries, pension etc.

To run up The Republic
has had to engage in
both extensive & intensive

work - in 2400
Construction of 9630 classes
with 487,000 pupils. Increase

in the salaries of over 85% of
the teachers. Provision of
buildings for over 1650 new classes

Reform of teachers training
schools. The appointment of
6000 new national teachers
the mobilization of 22000 teachers

principally in the rural areas.

The Establishment of the educational
missions for the spreading of
ideas of culture & sports recreation
in remote villages, the
reorganization of post-school
activities, and grants for their support

~~When the Republic of~~

Review

On Apr 12 - 1931. There occurred
the most orderly + pacific
revolution in history. King

Alfonso was in effect voted
out of office and promptly left
the country. On Jan 14 a

National Convention met in Madrid
to outline the provisions of a new
Republic Constitution. By Dec 9
the work was completed + peaceful

Education became one of the
prime movements. (See
previous pages -

As usual the rural districts

most illiterate

The pedagogical
Mission a method of ^{proppling} ^{with illiteracy}
Maggons loaded with
most unusual baggage
with bags & girls,
~~Students~~ University graduate
or star student ^{from Art & music} in charge
young University Professor.

Illiteracy is Spain's heaviest
burden. Deficient in School
buildings & teachers.

Arrived at village, set up
a stage, with radio & cute piano.
Professor begins with simple
friendly talk, perhaps on Geography
of Spain.

For the first time they hear 3
other climates than their own.
Of the various crops produced -
The * girls of the party come out
with the costumes of various provinces.
He dwells on the distinction dress,
the modes of living *

They sing the songs and
dance the regional dances.

At night, the boys who have been
carpenters & tailors from the
stage ready and give one of the
great plays of Spain - ~~from~~
Cervantes.

Next day there is a talk
on books, and explains that
all who wish may learn 5

read or write. Art teachers
are here willing to help.

Then the students wander among
the peasants, and little groups get
together for a lesson. At night

again an entertainment, perhaps
this time by an art student
with copies from the great Spanish
artists, followed maybe by a
moving picture, or a radio
talk from Madrid. Most of
them have never seen a
picture before. They see in
murals, pictures of the ocean
which they have never seen, or
fruits or vegetables, animals &c
which they have never seen.

When after a week or two
the mission moves on, they
present a little library of a hundred
books or so to the village, and
writing material, so that they may continue
their studies.

Old and new so curiously
mixed -

Within 40 miles of Madrid. a
modern city there are
Pueblos whose inhabitants
I have never seen a whale.

In one of the missions, when
a revolving wheel was
thrown on the screen, the
faces lit up in amazement.
When later they saw the
living sea, men & women
just broke down & cried

10000 or more Pueblos.

None of which have no schools
no running water, no roads
connecting with the outside.

One teacher going to a village

found that the road became
a ~~path~~ narrow path which
came to an end long before
the entrance to the village -
a little ~~house~~ was dirty and
black, windows broken, he had
to make himself at home in a
camp bed in this miserable place.
He came for the Pedagogical
mission: ~~after~~ ^{during} winter
after the camp came, the clearing
up began, before night the
walls were whitewashed, doors
& window frames painted, and a
messenger sent to nearest
town for furniture. The next
evening was ready for a movie.
Illuminated with an electric light
produced by a small gasoline
motor. The peasants came
with straw torches - within
a week a bright little village

Room was decorated, with
Checkered tobacco, Nickel
Kivars & forks & Carthagen
dishes, as the children saw
down for the first time in their
lives to a table & eat from
plates. At each meal a
father & mother were present
and the importance of regular
meals is taught. That school
room had a row of pupils.
But the best part were the
lectures and difficult lessons of
the adults. Working before meals.
Combs & bows for the hair

Spain Los insertos on her
new Constitution. (Spain
renowned her as an
instrument of national politics.
The Minister of Education

Says - That means more
men in wheelwheels instead
of battlefields. They own
their land - He then says
"We are building fortifications
all around Madrid - Before
buildings - No fixed curriculum
but they want competent leaders
who can work out method
according to needs -

He says a new and startling
thing - "A London degree
system is better than a rigid
one". It reminds one of Paul
saying

No 174739

PASSPORT



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PRESENT THIS PASSPORT WITH YOUR APPLICATION FOR A NEW PASSPORT

IMPORTANT

The person to whom this passport is issued must sign his name on page three immediately on its receipt. The passport is NOT VALID unless it has been signed.

The bearer should also fill in blanks below as indicated.

Paul R. Cunningham

Signature of bearer

3243, Duane Ave No

Bearer's address in the United States

Robbinville Minn

Bearer's foreign address

IN CASE OF DEATH OR ACCIDENT NOTIFY

Name of person to be notified

Exact address

CAUTION

This passport is a valuable document. It should not be altered in any way. Due care should be taken to see that it does not pass into the possession of an unauthorized person. If it is lost or destroyed the fact and circumstances of the loss should be immediately reported to the Passport Division, Department of State, or to the nearest American Consulate, or, in an outlying possession of the United States, to the chief executive thereof, and to the local police authorities. New passports in such cases can be issued only after exhaustive inquiry.

1-1167

No 174739

Passport



United States of America
Department of State



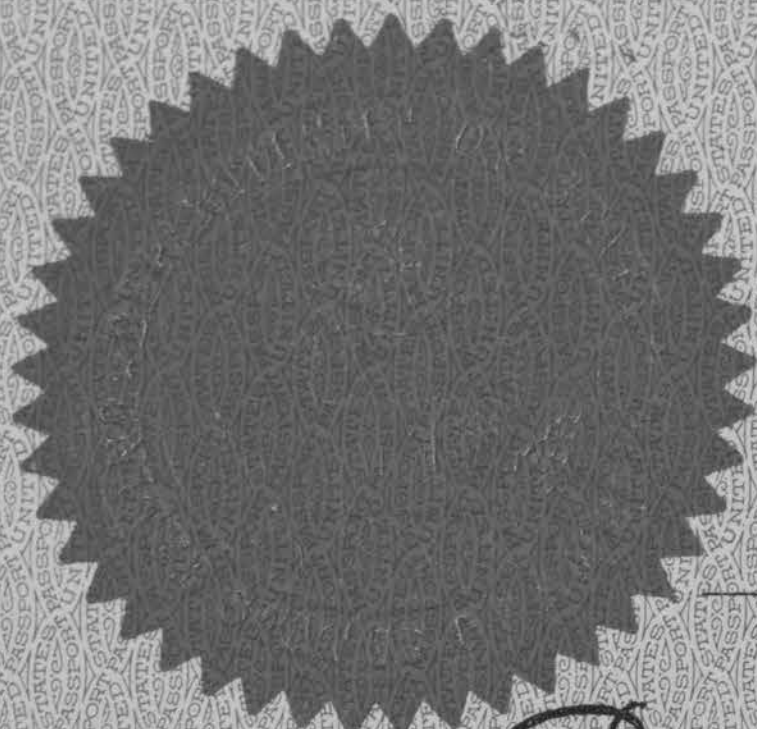
I, the undersigned, Secretary of State
of the United States of America, hereby
request all whom it may concern to per-
mit safely and freely to pass, and in case
of need to give all lawful aid and protec-
tion to

GRATIA ALTA COUNTRYMAN

a citizen of the United States.

The bearer is accompanied by his
Wife, XXX

Minor children, XXX
XXX
XXX



Given under my
hand and the
seal of the
Department of
State
at Washington,

APR. 2ND
1935

Edell H. Lee

Description of bearer

Height 5 feet 1 inches

Hair BROWN-MIXED

Eyes BLUE-GREY

Distinguishing marks or features:

XXX

XXX

XXX

Place of birth HASTINGS,
MINN.

Date of birth NOV. 29, 1866

Occupation LIBRARIAN

XXX

XXX

Gratia A. Countryman

Signature of bearer.

This passport is not valid unless signed by the
person to whom it has been issued.

Photograph of bearer

From Alta Countryman



4

This passport, properly visaed, is valid for travel in all countries unless otherwise specified.

This passport, unless limited to a shorter period, is valid for two years from its date of issue and may be renewed for an additional period of two years.



Limitations

5

Renewal, amendments, and extensions

Visas

No. 0610 Date 12 APR 1935

Seen at the British Consulate General,
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Travelling to UNITED KINGDOM

Coleridge

H. M. Consul for
H. M. Consul General

Good for twelve months from the date
hereof provided passport is so long valid.

12 APR 1935



Visas

8

CHICAGO 63	
QUITTER (No)	63
PARTIR (Date) 19 1935	
TARIF (No)	1083
REVENIR (Date) 034	

Visa de transit valable jusqu'au 19 Avril 1937
pour un seul voyage, avec faculté
de quitter le pays d'arrêt et
d'entrer dans le pays d'origine
sans visa d'entrée.

Pour le Consul et par autorisation
Le Vice-Consul

W. H. H. H.

Visas

9

CHICAGO 63
PARTIR (Date) 19 1935
REVENIR (Date) 034

Pour le Consul et par autorisation
Le Vice-Consul

W. H. H. H.

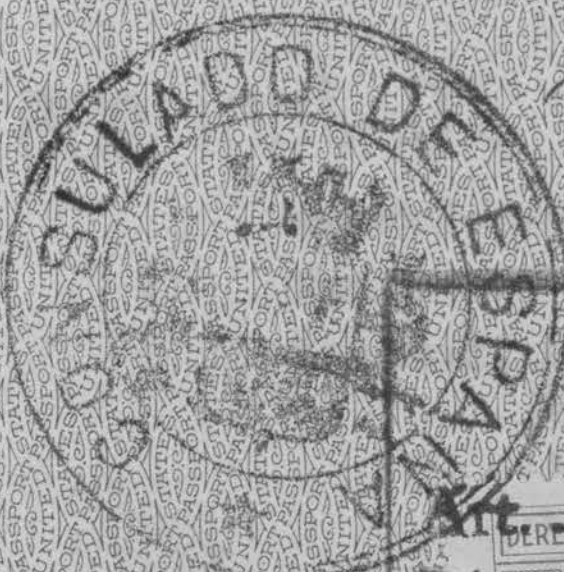
Visas



Visas

CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA EN CHICAGO
VISTO ESTE PASAPORTE DE ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE AMERICA NO 174739
DE 2 DE Abril DE 1935

BUENO PARA ESPAÑA
VISITA LEGRATA ALTA
Countrymen
CHICAGO 12 DE Abril DE 1935
EL CONSUL



Rouen

CHICAGO
Art. 60 del Arancel. MINISTERIO DE ESTADO
Disposición Idem id.
Cambio aplicable del Consulado
0.33 Dolares 3.44
A0335052 DTS

Visas

GRATUITO

M. L. H. A.

PRESENTADO HOY FECHA

2 Mayo 1935
Madrid 21 de Mayo de 1935

El Secretario General,



[Signature]

30. Juni 1935

RM 63 - gegen Registermark-Guthaben
f. d. Zeit vom 29/6 bis 29/6 auf See ausgezahlt
bezw. verrechnet. Zahlmeister D. „Bremen“

12

Visas

(M. ^{me} Bountzman G. A. 59L)

VISA DE TRANSIT :

Valable jusqu'au 20 juin 1935
pour un seul voyage, avec faculté
d'arrêt sur le territoire français
de quinze jours, à compter
de la date du passage à la frontière.

Madrid, le 24/5/1935.

Le Consul de France.

[Signature]



Quittance N° 12
Du 24/5/1935
Article 79
Obs. part.:
Dpton. gle:
Frcs. 5

Perçu, Pesetas :

- 1.50 -

13



RECEVUES DES CHANCELLERIES ET DES CONSULATS DES CHANCELLERIES ET DES CONSULATS DES CHANCELLERIES ET DES CONSULATS

N° 9	Du 24 Mai 1935	Reçu de M. <i>me Jordan</i>	la somme
DESIGNATION DU POSTE.	de Fr. 5	(soit en monnaie étrangère) <i>pesetas 2.50</i>	
CONSULAT DE FRANCE A MADRID 15	Acte de		
	VISA DE PASSEPORT D'ÉTRANGER	...	
	...	2.50	
	...		
Le Chancelier, LE CONSUL DE FRANCE, <i>Sam. Paille</i>			
N° 10	Du 24 Mai 1935	Reçu de M. <i>me Bailey</i>	la somme
DESIGNATION DU POSTE.	de Fr. 5	(soit en monnaie étrangère) <i>pesetas 2.50</i>	
CONSULAT DE FRANCE A MADRID 15	Acte de		
	VISA DE PASSEPORT D'ÉTRANGER	...	
	...	2.50	
	...		
Le Chancelier, LE CONSUL DE FRANCE, <i>Sam. Paille</i>			
N° 11	Du 24 Mai 1935	Reçu de M. <i>me Baldurri</i>	la somme
DESIGNATION DU POSTE.	de Fr. 5	(soit en monnaie étrangère) <i>pesetas 2.50</i>	
CONSULAT DE FRANCE A MADRID 15	Acte de		
	VISA DE PASSEPORT D'ÉTRANGER	...	
	...	2.50	
	...		
Le Chancelier, LE CONSUL DE FRANCE, <i>Sam. Paille</i>			
N° 12	Du 24 Mai 1935	Reçu de M. <i>me Countryman</i>	la somme
DESIGNATION DU POSTE.	de Fr. 5	(soit en monnaie étrangère) <i>pesetas 2.50</i>	
CONSULAT DE FRANCE A MADRID 15	Acte de		
	VISA DE PASSEPORT D'ÉTRANGER	...	
	...	2.50	
	...		
Le Chancelier, LE CONSUL DE FRANCE, <i>Sam. Paille</i>			

Modèle n° 2.

Modèle n° 2.

Modèle n° 2.

Modèle n° 2.



II CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL DE BIBLIOTECAS Y BIBLIOGRAFÍA

MADRID - SALAMANCA - SEVILLA - BARCELONA

20-30 DE MAYO DE 1935

TARJETA PERSONAL DE CONGRESISTA

Núm. 38

U.S.A.

A nombre de Miss Gratia A. COUNTRYMAN, Minneapolis,

Madrid, 21 de marzo de 1935.

Firma del Congresista,

El Secretario Internacional,

Cuota: 25 pesetas u 11 francos suizos.

La presente tarjeta da derecho a las reducciones en los precios de los billetes de ferrocarriles y vapores y al descuento en los hoteles, según se detalla en el folleto oficial. Además proporciona la entrada gratuita en los Museos de España.



1935

GRAND HÔTEL ET HÔTEL SAINT-AIGNAN.
ORLÉANS.



IMP E ROBERT & C^{ie} NANTES 14.694

REPORT ON SECOND INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY AND
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS AND
RELATED MATTERS - 1935

By Carl H. Milam
Secretary, American Library Association

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

The International Congress of Libraries and Bibliography was held in Madrid, Seville and Barcelona, May 20-30, 1935, under the auspices of the International Federation of Library Associations in collaboration with the Association of Librarians and Bibliographers of Spain. Dr. W.W. Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan, is president, and Dr. T.P. Sevensma, librarian of the League of Nations, is secretary of the Federation.

The attendance was approximately 450 from thirty-four countries. Delegates came not only from Europe and North America, but from Japan, China, India, New Zealand, Egypt, Turkey, and Central and South America. They represented national, university, public, hospital, business, and many other kinds of libraries. The Vatican Library was represented by Monsignor Tisserant. The largest delegations were from Spain, France, and the United States, in that order. The official delegates of the American Library Association were:

W. W. Bishop

Charles H. Compton, president of the A.L.A. and
assistant librarian, Public Library, St. Louis,
Missouri

Gratia A. Countryman, librarian, Public Library,
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Mary Gould Davis, supervisor of story-telling,
Public Library, New York, New York

Isabel DuBois, director of libraries, Bureau of
Navigation, U.S. Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Perrie Jones, supervisor institutional libraries,
State Board of Control, St. Paul, Minnesota

Gerhard R. Lomer, librarian, McGill University,
Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Milton E. Lord, director, Public Library, Boston,
Massachusetts

Mary Helen McCrea, librarian, Lewis and Clark High
School Library, Spokane, Washington

Charles F. McCombs, superintendent Main Reading Room,
Public Library, New York, New York

Carl H. Milam, secretary, American Library Association

Ernest Cushing Richardson, consultant, Library of
Congress, and director emeritus, Princeton University
Library

Mrs. Maud Durlin Sullivan, librarian, Public Library,
El Paso, Texas

Joseph L. Wheeler, librarian, Enoch Pratt Free Library,
Baltimore, Maryland

Louis Round Wilson, dean, Graduate Library School, The
University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

The official delegates of the United States Government were Messrs. Compton, Bishop, Lord, Milam, Richardson, Wheeler, and Wilson. Those who received subventions from the A.L.A. from the Carnegie Endowment grant were Messrs. Compton, Bishop, Lord, Milam, and Wilson. The total number of delegates from the United States was forty, from Canada two. The complete list is attached as "Exhibit A."

The Meetings. There were general sessions, section meetings and committee meetings.

General Sessions. The opening session was held at the University of Madrid under the presidency of the Minister of Public Instruction. Brief addresses were made by Dr. T. Hernando, president of the Association of Librarians and Bibliographers of Spain, and by Dr. Bishop. José Ortega y Gasset made the principal address on "The Mission of the Librarian." Other general sessions were one for organization, one on international exchange, one on libraries and modern life and a closing session.

Section Meetings were concerned with:

Popular Libraries
Special Libraries
Libraries for Research and Higher Education
(International Loans)
Professional Training (including exchange of
librarians)
Cooperation between Libraries (bibliographic
information and publications)
Overproduction of Periodicals from the Point of
View of Libraries
Spanish Libraries and Bibliography

*author of Review of
the masses.*

It was evident from reports and discussions at the meetings of the Popular Libraries Section that most of the important nations of the world now consider popular libraries an essential part of the nation's public service, and that notable--in some cases spectacular--library progress has been made during recent

years. A few delegates were able to report that nearly every inhabitant in their countries now has access to a free lending library, supported by the local or national governments. Most of us had to report that we were still far from that goal. Attendance at the meetings of this Section ranged from twenty-five to fifty, with an estimated total of one hundred and fifty different persons in the meetings. More than fifty papers were presented (in five-minute summaries) by delegates from twenty countries who came from Europe, Latin America, North America, and the Far East.

I was unable to attend any other section meetings because all sections met at the same time. Reports and resolutions from the sections were presented at the general sessions on international exchange, and libraries and modern life.

Committee Meetings. Meetings of the International Library Committee (the executive committee of the Federation) were held on May 19 and 20 in Madrid and on May 30 in Barcelona. Each of the thirty-three member associations has an official delegate. Adjoint delegates are permitted to attend and to take part in the discussion. Dr. Bishop is the official delegate of the A.L.A. The first two sessions were given over largely to reports on the progress of libraries in the several countries which have membership through their associations in the Federation. It was my privilege to present a paper for the American Library Association on recent library developments in Canada and the United States. Several reports were received this year from countries not previously represented. The last session of the Committee was concerned with the election of officers, the appointment of committees recommended by the sections, the consideration of invitations, and other matters of business. Dr. Bishop has accepted the presidency for another year. Among the new committees appointed were a Committee on the Overproduction of Books and Periodicals, with Dr. Munthe of Oslo as chairman; a Committee on International Inter-Library Loans, with Dr. P.S. Leicht of Italy as chairman; a Committee on Special Libraries, with Mr. E. Lancaster-Jones of London as chairman; a Committee on Parliamentary and Legislative Libraries; a Committee on Cataloging and Classification Systems; a Committee on Sizes and Shapes of Books and Periodicals.

Receptions and Visits. Following the opening general session, the President of the Republic received the members of the Congress at the National Palace. During the ten days which followed, the delegates were received by national and local officials in Madrid and other cities visited, and were taken to see many libraries, universities and other places of interest.

Accomplishments. The "Actes" of the Committee will be published within the next few weeks by the International Federation. Included, as usual, will be the collection of excellent reports on library development throughout the world. I am informed that all resolutions adopted by the Congress will also be included.

The Proceedings of the Congress will be published in Madrid at the expense of Spain and the City of Madrid. They will include reports, papers and discussion at the general sessions and section meetings. It goes without saying that these Proceedings will be an important contribution to existing literature on libraries, librarianship, and bibliography, for many of the leading library administrators of the world participated in the Congress. The fifty some papers presented at the Popular Libraries Section meetings will form an excellent supplement to, and extension of, "Popular Libraries of the World," edited by Dr. Bostwick and published by the American Library Association in 1933. I have suggested that these

papers be published in a separate volume in the hope that they may be widely purchased and read by librarians of public libraries, who may not be sufficiently interested to buy the Proceedings as a whole.

Among the accomplishments may also be listed, I think, the adoption of resolutions by each of the Sections and their approval at the plenary session. Though the adoption of a resolution may mean little or nothing, it is conceivable that a resolution on the methods of facilitating international loans of books and manuscripts (for example), adopted by a section, approved at a general session, and leading to the appointment of a special committee to do something about it, may produce desirable results. There were several resolutions of a similar sort.

The intangible results are probably of greatest importance. Many of us have a better appreciation of the cultural resources of Spain and of what the present Government in Spain is attempting to do to advance the interests of education in general and libraries in particular. We became better acquainted with men and women we had met at previous conferences and came to know many we had not known before. Some of us learned for the first time, some learned again, that in certain respects other countries have better library service and more nearly complete library systems than the United States and Canada.

SPANISH LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

The University of Madrid has recently appointed its first Director of Libraries, J. Lasso de la Vega. Though the libraries of the separate faculties are still housed and, to a large extent, administered separately, some sort of coordination is in prospect. The Director is trained for library and museum administration and has had good experience. He is introducing modern library methods and employing people trained for the work.

With J. Lasso de la Vega I visited one of the several popular libraries in Madrid. What I saw was a second floor library in a very busy, crowded, business section; books, magazines, and reading tables much as they would appear in a rented branch building in America. One room was devoted to children's books, the rest to adult books. There were both fiction and non-fiction. Books do not circulate. The library is open primarily during the evening hours. At approximately 8:00 p.m. the fifty to seventy-five chairs were nearly all occupied, and all but three of the readers, if I remember correctly, were men, mostly young men, apparently from the working classes. I was told that this was typical of the popular libraries in Spain outside of Catalonia.

The national government maintains a "junta" to promote the development of public libraries in the larger towns and cities and some financial aid for such libraries is, I think, provided from national funds.

The government also maintains the Patronato de Misiones Pedagógicas. It is charged with the responsibility of bringing to the rural communities, including towns under 5,000 population, lending libraries, educational moving pictures, music, phonographic concerts, and art exhibits. It is reported that more than 3000 collections of 100 volumes each were distributed in the first two years, and it is proposed to send about 10 additional volumes each year. Each collection was accompanied with directions for use, and the books are said to have reached more than

450,000 readers and circulated some 2,000,000 times. The list of books from which the collections are made up comprises universal literature, in which one finds such names as Homer, Shakespeare, Moliere, Goethe, Scott, Dickens, Hugo, Poe, and Harriet Beecher Stowe; Spanish literature; children's reading, not limited to Spanish authors; education; sociology; geography and history; agriculture; and dictionaries.

The Pedagogical Mission was criticized by some of the librarians because it is not really establishing libraries but only sending out little collections of books; because the work of this organization should be combined with the board for the advancement of public libraries; because it is being administered by people who are not trained or experienced in library work; and because (one or two said) it is being used to foster a particular political opinion.

Catalonia presents a different picture. The provincial government has been highly successful in developing public and other libraries. The Catalanian Library, with Jordi Rubió as librarian, is the head of the system. Reference work, circulation, children's departments, cataloging, classification, and rural library service, all appear to be carried on according to the practices and standards which prevail in other progressive countries. There is a school for the training of public librarians, with eighty young women students. Admission is on examination, which presupposes the equivalent of high school graduation. The course runs for three years. Two years are devoted to general study, including literature, history of civilization, history of the sciences, history of the book and paleography, history of art, bibliography, selection of books, children's literature, etc. The last year is dedicated to practical work.

The Association of Librarians and Bibliographers of Spain was organized in 1934. Its president is Dr. T. Hernando, of the Faculty of Medicine, Madrid.

Spanish Librarians. (Confidential). From the point of view of the modern library movement J. Lasso de la Vega, director of the libraries of the University of Madrid, is probably the "number one" man. His ambition is to make his library the best example of modern (he said American) library methods and library service in Spain. He has a good background and good training. He is energetic, alert, vivacious, pleasant, probably thirty-five years of age. He has studied modern library literature and is putting into practice much of what he has learned. He is eager to come to America for a visit and for study. He came once a few years ago for some lectures at a New England college, but his funds were not sufficient to permit travel in this country. It should be added that he is keenly interested in the popular library movement and in education for librarianship. I checked with several members of the Congress, Americans and others, and to all with whom I talked he appeared to be the outstanding man. He speaks English.

Homero Serís is also, of course, an outstanding man in Madrid, but he is much older and has had experience in America.

Jordi Rubió certainly deserves a place in the first group. He appears actually to have accomplished more than J. Lasso de la Vega, but his interest and his influence are limited to Catalonia. He had a short visit to the United States in 1933 when he was one of the invited delegates to the A.L.A. Conference in Chicago. He speaks English.

Vicente Lorienté Cancio is a good man at the Center for Historical Studies. He is not a trained librarian but is active and interested in the modern library movement in Spain. He has studied in the United States and lived for a short time in Cuba. He was secretary of the Popular Libraries Section. He speaks English well.

Señorita J. Capdevielle, of Madrid, appeared to be, and was said to be, a very promising young librarian. She is librarian of the Athenaeum and also holds a position in the University. Somewhere around thirty, I should say. She speaks very little English.

Juan Vicéns, inspector of municipal libraries in Madrid (Embajadores, 95, Madrid) is said to be good. He seemed so in a short conversation. Dr. Basadre of Lima spoke very highly of him. He speaks English.

Dr. T. Hernando, president of the Association of Librarians and Bibliographers of Spain, is distinguished in medicine, in education and in politics. He has not been in America, I think.

DR. BASADRE OF PERU

I had a good talk with Dr. Jorge Basadre, formerly librarian of the University of San Marcos at Lima, Peru, when I was in Madrid. He was then finishing some investigation at the Center for Historical Studies. He has worked in two universities and at the Archives of the Indies, and expects to produce a book on Peru with two chapters on the University of San Marcos. He then expected to return to Peru in July, having had some encouragement to believe that he might regain his former position.

His manuscript on college and university libraries of the United States is completed. With material on reading periods, honor courses, and other recent developments, which he has written, it will make a small book. He is eager to find some means of publication and promised to write to me, sending a table of contents and an estimate of length.

GERMAN REFUGEE LIBRARIANS

Mr. Walter Kotschnig, High Commissioner for Refugees (Jewish and other) coming from Germany, attended the International Congress largely in the interest of finding places for German refugee librarians.

Mr. Compton (who was then president), Dr. Wilson (who is now president), Mr. Lord, chairman of the A.L.A. Committee on International Relations, Dr. Bishop and I agreed before we left Spain, that American libraries should use a few German refugee librarians if possible; that our Committee on International Relations should be charged with the responsibility of soliciting the cooperation of American librarians to this end; and that there should be no effort to make jobs for the Germans, but rather to employ them it, when, and where there is work to be done for which they appear to be especially qualified.

Mr. Kotschnig has given us a sample list of 13 names. A typical sample is Dr. P, born in 1902. More than six years of library experience in a geological institute library, a university library, and a State library. Highly recommended "for his scientific judgment as well as his personal qualities." Languages: German, English, French, and Italian. Another list of names has been given us by Dr. Sevensma of the League of Nations. Both men and women are included. Most of the librarians have had experience in scholarly libraries and would apparently be best fitted for work in similar libraries in this country. There is one woman, however, who has had extensive experience in the Public Libraries of Frankfort and who has visited libraries in England and America.

Mr. Kotschnig is coming to the United States in January, partly at least for the purpose of giving some lectures in the Des Moines Public Forums.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION, GENEVA

Miss Blanche Weber, head of the children's literature section of this Bureau, attended the Congress, read a paper on "Children's Books from the International Point of View," and served (most acceptably) as the principal interpreter at the Popular Libraries Section.

Her Section of the Bureau maintains an exhibit of the best children's books from many countries, issues lists, and serves as a center of information about children's books and children's reading, for librarians, teachers, and publishers. The Bureau is concerned with many of the international aspects of children's literature and reading, including the translation and publication of the best books in all languages as a means of fostering international understanding.

Miss Weber is highly regarded by many American librarians, including some of our most competent children's librarians. Several with whom I have spoken confirm my own opinion that she and her work would profit greatly if she were privileged to pay an extended visit to this country to learn at first hand about the work of our children's library departments.

It is reported that the continuation of this Section of the Bureau is jeopardized because the Payne Fund is not able to renew the small grant which has largely supported it during recent years.

BIBLIOTHEQUE SINO-INTERNATIONALE, AT GENEVA

In Spain I learned something about this library from Miss T.Y. Feng Chen, one of its librarians. Since returning home, arrangements have been made for an exchange of periodical publications, at Miss Feng's request.

The library seeks to represent the entire range of Chinese culture, ancient and modern, to Europe. It is said to have 200,000 Chinese stitched books and approximately 10,000 European books, and to receive one copy of every book currently published in China. In addition to strictly library and bibliographical work, the library serves as an international social and cultural center, organizes language courses, presents art exhibits, etc. It publishes "Orient et Occident," a monthly

review with some articles in German, some in French, and some in English; and is about to begin (or perhaps has begun) publication of "C.I." (Chine illustree), also in three languages. A branch of the library is maintained in Shanghai, and another is said to be contemplated in New York. The director of the library in Geneva is Dr. T. Hu.

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS

Outwardly, the American Library in Paris appears to be carrying on much as it did a few years ago. Actually, it is in a precarious condition. The income is greatly reduced; the professional staff has been cut to three full-time and three part-time workers; practically no books are being bought. Research work for students in France outside of Paris and throughout Europe is greatly curtailed. Cataloging and other inside work is neglected. The day-to-day service of readers takes just about all of the time and energy of the staff.

Memberships have held up well, but gifts are few. This year the French Government for the first time aided with a grant of 60,000 francs. The assured income is approximately 165,000 francs, which is about one-third what the Board of Trustees considers necessary for adequate functioning of the library.

The list of Trustees is attached as "Exhibit B." I attended one of the meetings of the Board for a short time and was conscious that high standards had been maintained in their selection. I doubt very much if many library boards in America have a better personnel.

I was likewise favorably impressed with the present library staff. Some are from the United States, some from Canada; the Acting Librarian is a Canadian. They are graduates of American library schools. They are putting in long hours, are devoted to the library, and apparently are living up to the highest ideals of disinterested public service. The spirit of the American Library in Paris is very definitely that of a good American public library.

I feel, however, that leadership is lacking. The Acting Librarian is very frank in saying that she does not wish to do administrative work; she would be much happier if she were an assistant or the head of a small department. The members of the Board are busy people and apparently have neither time nor inclination to take the initiative. I think they would do excellently under the leadership of a trained library administrator of the right sort.

I am convinced that the American Library in Paris should not be allowed to die. French librarians, as well as Americans resident in Europe, speak enthusiastically of it as a unique representative of American culture; of its importance as a demonstration of American library methods and ideals; and of its usefulness to students in Paris and throughout Europe.

I suggested to the Board members when I met with them in May that the Library might do more than it has done to make itself a center of information about the libraries of all the American agencies and institutions in Paris. Many of them have fairly extensive collections of books. By assembling detailed information--and eventually a union catalog--of these holdings, the American Library would be in a position to facilitate the use of nearly all American books in Paris, and, perhaps, gradually to assist in some coordination of resources and services.

If leadership can be provided, if the annual income can be stabilized at a figure considerably higher than at present, and if the book collection can be rounded out by the addition of many important items which the library has never been able to buy, I believe this institution will continue to render an important service both to America and to Europe.

LIBRARIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

During my short stay in London I visited the headquarters of the Library Association; the National Central Library; the School of Librarianship at University College, University of London; and two borough libraries. In London and in Spain I talked with perhaps a dozen British librarians. Two achievements of the British libraries during recent years are very impressive.

1. The voluntary cooperative arrangements involving regional centers, the National Central Library, Outlier Libraries, union catalogs, etc., now make it possible for a serious student anywhere in the British Isles to borrow almost any book held by any library (excluding the British Museum, the Bodleian, and a few others, which cannot lend).
2. Municipal or county public library service is now available to practically every resident of England, Scotland, and Wales.

Library Cooperation

The National Central Library is the keystone in the arch of cooperative library services and inter-library loans. It has approximately 120,000 volumes. In general, the library does not purchase books which public libraries may reasonably be expected to have, but rather those books which are expensive, difficult to obtain, or rarely needed. Many are bought to meet specific requests. The library is housed in its own building adjacent to the headquarters of the Library Association.

The library's income is inadequate. It comes mainly from the national treasury, individuals and organizations, and the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. Grants from the Trust during the past nineteen years have amounted to nearly £55,000. The final grant of £4,000 has now been received. The library is under the management of a Board of Trustees appointed by the Trustees of the British Museum, the Library Association, and various other organizations or groups, including contributors.

Outlier Libraries. Associated with the National Central Library are 149 Outlier Libraries. These are libraries which lend books to other libraries through the agency of the National Central Library. The list includes a few county, several municipal, and a very large number of special libraries. The total resources of the Outlier Libraries is said to be some 5,800,000 volumes. Last year they lent 11,231 books.

Union Catalogs. As the center for inter-library loans, the National Central Library needs detailed information about the holdings of other libraries. It uses the "Aslib Directory," Newcomb's, "University and College Libraries," and other printed catalogs and bibliographies. It has the beginnings of a union card

catalog of the Outlier Libraries and a union catalog of all the London borough libraries. It houses, also, a union catalog, now in preparation, of the South-eastern Region, and a union list of periodicals in university libraries. A card is always made for a book requested and located, and thus the comparatively small union catalog (of Outlier Libraries) is a very effective tool, inasmuch as requests are often repeated. There is also a National Union Catalog in course of construction, made up of duplicate entries received from the regional library bureaus.

A division of the National Central Library is the Universities' Enquiry Office which was transferred to the library four years ago. More than 3,000 inquiries were received during the past year and 2,409 books were supplied--approximately half by the universities and half by the National Central Library. The books supplied were largely expensive, out-of-print, or foreign books, or other special material.

Regional Library Systems. There are now seven regional library systems covering all of England except seven counties in the Southwest. Wales is a region to itself. The regions are formed by cooperative agreement among the librarians of an area, comprising sometimes several counties. There has been no compulsion, but the librarian of the National Central Library and the secretary of Carnegie United Kingdom Trust have made suggestions, called meetings, and have usually attended the meetings held to consider library cooperation. The librarian of the National Central Library is a member of all regional committees. To form a region, the librarians select a center (usually one of the large libraries in the area), make plans to begin the preparation of a union catalog (for which aid from the Carnegie Union Kingdom Trust is available), and agree upon some basis of subscription to be paid by libraries.

Inter-library borrowing does not wait upon the completion of the union catalog or the perfection of any part of the system. Any library in the area wishing to borrow a book sends his request to the regional central library which undertakes to find the book and make it available. If it cannot be found in the region, the request is relayed to the National Central Library, which may lend it from its own stock or have it sent by one of the Outlier Libraries, or, by direct correspondence, have it sent from some other library in England, Scotland, Wales, or elsewhere. The receiving library pays the postage. Sometimes it collects from the individual borrower. Books which the librarian of the regional center or the librarian of the National Central Library thinks should be owned by the library making the request are not sent as loans.

The total number of books sent on inter-library loans from the National Central Library last year was over 50,000. In addition, 10,640 volumes were lent to adult classes.

The National Central Library serves as the agency for international inter-library loans. In 1934 the British libraries lent 304 books and borrowed 115.

A special department of the National Central Library issues books to adult classes. I was informed that an effort is being made to shift to municipal and county libraries the responsibility of providing books for these groups as well as for individuals.

Although the National Central Library was established in 1916 (as the Central Library for Students) and rendered important service almost from the beginning,

most of the accomplishments in national cooperation in Great Britain have occurred since 1927, following the recommendations made by the Public Libraries Committee of the Board of Education.

The rapidity of the development and the success of any such undertaking during a period of depression are noteworthy. They are particularly interesting to us in America, because the State of California furnished at least part of the inspiration for the idea, and because something very similar to what is now being done in Great Britain must be done in America if the materials of research now held by our libraries are to be made accessible to students throughout the country. It is suggested that Colonel Newcombe, librarian of the National Central Library, be invited to speak at an A.L.A. Conference (in 1936 at Richmond, if possible) on the accomplishments of the past few years in Great Britain and to attend a meeting of our Committee on Resources.

Public Libraries

Much of this cooperation followed, and indeed is effective largely because of, the extensive development of county libraries in England, Scotland, and Wales.

In 1915 approximately 40% of the people did not have access to public libraries. Now that percentage is reduced to two or three. (In the United States 43% of the people were without public library service in 1926, and 37% in 1934. The number of people in the United States without library service had increased by a few thousand between 1926 and 1934.)

The Adams report to the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust published in 1915 revealed the lack of library service in the rural towns and villages and the inadequacy of library service in the small cities. Following this, the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust embarked upon a program of fostering the development of county libraries, taking its lead from California which had inaugurated the county library system three or four years previously. Necessary laws have been passed in both England and Scotland and nearly all counties have availed themselves of the opportunities offered by the laws and the Trust.

Several millions of the population now have library service who were without it a few years ago. Nearly complete coverage has been achieved and, while much of the service is as yet inadequate, the foundations have been so laid that improvements can be easily made from year to year. Gradually the county libraries are extending their service, which at first was intended primarily for rural areas, to the smaller cities, and they are playing an important part in regional and national cooperation described in the preceding paragraphs.

Much of the credit for the rapid advance, in county libraries as in library cooperation, belongs to the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust.

This visitor was also impressed by the attractive new headquarters building of the Library Association; by a statement of a British librarian that approximately one-half of the people who attend the annual Library Association conferences are members of library committees (corresponding to our library boards); and by statements made by several librarians that the British public libraries have suffered very little loss of income during the depression.

I am grateful to the Executive Board of the American Library Association and to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for the opportunity to attend the Congress and to make the incidental visits to London and Paris.

Delegates from the United States and Canada to
The International Library and Bibliographical Congress
Madrid-Barcelona - May 20-30, 1935

CANADA

Grenier, Hélène Librarian, Catholic School Commission Library, Montreal, Quebec
Lomer, Gerhard R. Librarian, McGill University Library, Montreal, Quebec

UNITED STATES

Bailey, Mrs. Elva B. Director, Hospital Library Service, Public Library,
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Baldwin, Miss A. Washington, D.C.
Baldwin, Clara F. Director, Library Division, State Department of Education,
St. Paul, Minnesota
Bass, Miss D. Head of Periodical Department, Louisiana State University, Baton
Rouge
Bishop, W.W. Librarian, General Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Bishop, Mrs. W.W. Ann Arbor, Michigan
Brown, Charles Harvey Librarian, Iowa State College Library, Ames
Brown, Mrs. Charles Harvey Ames, Iowa
Compton, Charles H. President, A.L.A., and Assistant Librarian, Public Library,
St. Louis, Missouri
Countryman, Miss Gratia A. Librarian, Public Library, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Cunningham, Mrs. Eileen R. Librarian, School of Medicine Library, Vanderbilt
University, Nashville, Tennessee
Darrach, Marjorie J. Chief, Medical Science Department, Public Library, Detroit
Michigan
Davis, Mary Gould Supervisor, Story-telling, Public Library, New York, New York;
Committee on Library Radio Broadcasting
DuBois, Miss Isabel Director of Libraries, Bureau of Navigation, U.S. Navy
Department, New Navy Building, Washington, D.C.
Gunterman, Miss B. Head Children's Book Department, Longmans, Green and Company,
114 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York
Hafner, Otto H. Manager, G.E. Stechert and Company, 31-33 East Tenth
Street, New York, New York

- Hafner, Mrs. Otto H. New York, New York
- Haraszti, Zoltán Keeper of rare books, Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts
- Hareide, E. Public Library, New York, New York
- Jones, Perrie Supervisor, Institutional Libraries, State Board of Control, State
Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota
- Jordan, Lois M. Chief, Order Department, Public Library, Minneapolis, Minnesota
- Ker, Annita M. Cataloger, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
- Krausnick, Gertrude Librarian, Minnesota Historical Society Library, St. Paul
- Larsen, Miss A.I. Academy of Medicine, New York, New York
- Lehman, G.I. Library Efficiency Corporation, New York, New York
- Lord, Milton E. Director, Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts; International
Relations Committee
- McCombs, Charles F. Superintendent of Main Reading Room, Public Library, New
York, New York
- McCrea, Mary Helen Librarian, Lewis and Clark High School Library, Spokane,
Washington
- McMillen, James A. Librarian, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge
- Milam, Carl H. Secretary, American Library Association, 520 North Michigan
Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
- Phelps, Edith M. Secretary, The H.W. Wilson Company, 958-72 University Avenue,
New York, New York
- Randall, William M. Professor, Graduate Library School, The University of
Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
- Richardson, Ernest Cushing Consultant, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. and
Director Emeritus, Princeton University Library, Princeton,
New Jersey (Address, 220 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey)
- Robinson, Sarita Superintendent, Catalog Department, University of Iowa Libraries,
Iowa City
- Russell, John R. General Assistant, Preparation Division, Public Library, New
York, New York
- Staver, Mrs. E. New York, New York
- Sullivan, Mrs. Maud Durlin Librarian, Public Library, El Paso, Texas

Delegates from the United States and Canada to the International Library and Bibliographical Congress, Madrid-Barcelona, May 20-30, 1935 -3

Warner, Frances Serials Librarian, Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic
Arts, Ames

Wheeler, Joseph L. Librarian, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Maryland

Wilson, Louis Round Dean, Graduate Library School, The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois; President-elect, A.L.A.; Chairman, Advisory
Board for the Study of Special Projects

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS
Incorporated

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Paris, France

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C/O Morgan & Co.,
14 Place Vendôme

Mr. A. K. Macomber
24 Place Vendôme
Paris (1er)

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38 Cours Albert 1er
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3 Ave. du Parc Monceau
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4 Place de la Concorde
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-Elected by A.L.A. (2nd Vice President)

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39 rue Cambon
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29 Avenue George V
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Spanish Libraries under the Republic

Observations Made on a Trip through
Spain in the Summer of 1934

By Charles F. Gosnell

New York
1935

Spanish Libraries Under The Republic¹

By CHARLES F. GOSNELL

Assistant, Reference Department, The New York Public Library

THE MODERN public library is often considered to be a good mirror of the social and cultural conditions of the people it serves. If this be the case, there is much that the student interested in modern Spain can learn from study of its libraries. On the other hand, there is much to be learned about libraries from a study of the new Spanish republic, now four years old. But the formation of the Spanish republic in 1931, in relation to libraries, as well as to other cultural and social affairs in Spain, must be considered as a date, a milestone in a long journey, or a bridge, rather than a starting point or a sharp turn. The library background of Spain will be easily understood from a glance at the historical background. In the past there has been no great demand for free access to books, popular libraries were almost unheard of, and admission to use of the great libraries and beautiful books was not easy for many to obtain. But now there is a keen interest in library service and its democratic implications. Underneath the surface it will be seen that the same deep movement which brought the new government brings the new libraries. Above the surface the new government sees in the new libraries a strong ally in educating the people to their new responsibilities of self government; and the libraries see in the government a new and more generous financial and moral support. One important new source of funds, it is interesting to note, was credits set up by reduction of the war ministry budget, and transfer to the ministry of education.

Of some five thousand municipalities in Spain, only fifty-one have had public libraries, and only recently have a hundred new ones been started. It has been estimated that, of the twenty-three million people in Spain, only four million have access to books and periodicals. Spanish librarians are meeting this challenge with the declaration that without books, without the press, and without public libraries, Spain can never become a democratic country.

The Biblioteca Nacional, the national library of Spain is in the forefront of library advance. It was founded in 1711 as the royal library by Philip V, and in 1836 came under the state as the national library. Work on the present great building was begun in 1866, and completed in 1894. It has enjoyed the usual right of deposit of all Spanish publications since 1716, and has been the fortunate recipient of gifts until its collections have grown to a million and a half volumes, including many of the beautiful books and manuscripts for which the country is so famous.

Reforms already begun in 1930, under the mon-

archy, have been pushed rapidly. The building itself has been renovated, and new heating and ventilating systems installed. A new reading room, open freely to all who may care to come, has been arranged; while restrictions on admission of more serious readers to the reference rooms and special departments have been relaxed. Total daily attendance now averages 3,000 readers. Catalog cards are now being printed for new books, and being used to build up a card catalog; they are also available for exchange with other libraries, and a set of them is being sent to each of the university libraries in Spain. A photostat service, with modern equipment is maintained.

The libraries of the eleven great universities of Spain are also undergoing reorganization. Most interesting is that of the University of Madrid. It is being provided with a new building on the new



*Reading A Book Supplied By The Misiones Pedagógicas
(Pedagogical Mission) In Spain*

¹ This paper, with modifications, was read before the American Library Institute, Atlantic City, Mar. 15, 1935.

BIBLIOTECA POPULAR
DE SALLENT

El millor com-
pany serà
sempre un
bon llibre.

Lector Infant: Pren el
costum de llegir a la Bi-
blioteca voltar dels teus
amics els llibres. Aquest
ambient contribuirà a que
demà siguis un home. I no
oblidis que la estança a la
Biblioteca t'es tan educa-
dora com la lectura.



A Bookmark Used In
Catalonia

campus in the "Ciudad Universitaria". Combination of several departmental libraries will give it a total of 350,000 books. A card catalog is now being provided. The professional staff is fifteen. A seminar in library economy is given under the faculty of philosophy and letters. Several good dormitory libraries are maintained independently by the national Junta para Ampliación de Estudios. A good example is that of the Residencia de Señoritas founded as the International Institute for Girls in Spain by a group of American women over 40 years ago. It contains 14,000 volumes, and has an annual circulation of 22,000. There is a regular card catalog, and classification is by the familiar decimal system. Practical instruction in library methods is offered to women interested.

The Royal Library, housed and displayed in the Royal palace, is now open to the public; in beauty and number of rare old volumes, it is one of the richest libraries in Spain. In contrast the research worker will find the library of the Centro de Estudios Históricos a valuable working collection. Other public libraries are the municipal reference library, a system of branch circulating libraries, and the charming park libraries, where one may have a book for a few hours' reading in his favorite poet's grove.

Near Madrid is the great Escorial, combined palace, church, tomb, and monastery. The building itself is noted for its austerity and gloom but its library is a bright spot. Many of the early printed books and the illuminated manuscripts are on exhibition. Other books are shelved by size in great wooden cases, backwards, in order that their evenly gilt fore-edges may show. Other beautiful books, as well as treasures of art and sacred objects made with the first gold brought back from America, may be seen in the Cathedral of Toledo, long the religious center of Spain. A little off the usual tourist track is the town of Segovia, best known for its old Roman aqueduct. Here in the chapter library of the cathedral the visitor will find the presbyter in charge an interesting and obliging bibliophile, who has fine books on display, and who will rummage around in his dark cupboards and bring out treasure after treasure for the visitor who shows more than passing interest in the collection. The rarities have all been listed in a printed catalog, and a scholar coming for definite work would be assured a hearty welcome.

Further from the large cities like Madrid the traveler may find books more difficult to see. In the case

of government libraries, application to the proper local authorities will usually be effective. For libraries of the Roman Catholic Church it is well to have a letter of introduction from some church official; this can be obtained upon presentation of a letter from some church authority at home, or upon presentation of a letter from the American ambassador to the papal legate in Madrid.

Long the center of the mother country's contact with America, Seville, in Andalucia, in southern Spain, is full of venerable books and manuscripts. Foremost is the Archivo General de Indias. The wealth of the Archivo is in sixteenth and seventeenth century manuscripts—letters, reports, account books, maps, plans, and every imaginable sort of contemporary record of what was going on in the New World. Choice selections from the vast files are on display, including holograph manuscripts of the great Spanish explorers from Columbus down. The collection was originally that of the Casa de Contratación. The story goes that the merchants and adventurers doing business with the New World used to meet in a sort of curb market on the steps of the cathedral and so accustomed to their meeting place did they become that in bad weather they began to hold their business inside the huge church. Then on complaint of the archbishop the Casa Lonja was built next door. This building housed the exchange until decline of trade and independence of the ultramarine dominions closed it. Now the private and government records accumulated there are public property. All the manuscripts have been sorted and classified, tied up in packets, and shelved in large folders resembling pamphlet boxes. Numerous indexes are available and being compiled.

Nearby, and a fitting complement of books to the manuscript files of the Archivo, is the Biblioteca Capitul y Colombina. The nucleus of this library is the library of Fernando Colón, son of Christopher Columbus (Cristóbal Colón). Fernando lived a public life in his own right, accompanying the emperor Charles V on many of his travels and he became, in the modern sense, one of the world's great book collectors. His taste was remarkably catholic, and he made the most of his travels to build up by purchase and gift a splendid collection. He was a pioneer in library methods too, and fortunately for the integrity of his collection and the interest of posterity, he entered in every book its source, and the price if it were a purchase, and kept a manuscript catalog of his collection. Included are some of the books that his father owned and used, with many marginal notes in the Admiral's own hand, and, unfortunately for Don Cristóbal's reputation, there are many volumes of the John Mandeville type as well as the less imaginative but more accurate geographies of his time.

The vicissitudes that have befallen this collection, including the great plunder scare of the last century, are well known. But many of the books identified by Fernando's methodical note have been returned, and many have been added to the library, or replaced by

gift. There are 80,000 volumes, including 6,000 of Don Fernando's original collection, and 1,200 incunabula. The collection is well housed and carefully preserved. For want of wall space to accommodate new accessions, large sections of swinging shelves, hinged to inner sections like doors, have been fixed. A modern printed catalog of the older books, including the Colombine collection, is available, as well as a reproduction of Fernando's manuscript list.

Among other libraries in Seville is a small collection, principally documents, legal works, and archives, maintained in the Ayuntamiento (the city hall). The University has its library, the most modern of all in the city. More picturesque is the Archivo de Protocolos. It is hidden behind a doorway, little more imposing than the rest, in a narrow twisted street in the north of the city. Inside are kept vast files of notaries' records, well cared for, with perhaps some lonesome scholar working over a sheaf of them. In one of the parks one may seek out the grove where the poet Becquer used to sit, and there find a cabinet of his books to read. Elsewhere he may read Cervantes, sitting on a bench made of tile which has scenes from Don Quijote burned in.

Disaster came to the library of the University of Oviedo last October with a fire which destroyed the whole university building. The library was founded early in the seventeenth century by the first dean of the university, who gave his own collection of books. Gifts from wealthy patrons, sequestration of several convent libraries, and incorporation of the provincial library enriched the collection until it numbered 60,000 volumes, including 252 manuscripts and 147 incunabula. A movement is now under way to secure international help for the university in rebuilding the library. The plan is similar to that by which the Louvain library in Belgium was restored, and the library of the University of Madrid will act as a center for the work.

A modern branch system, with all the fittings, will be found in Catalonia. This region, proud and independent, with its own language, is the great industrial corner of Spain, and Barcelona is its metropolis. With a special governmental autonomy not granted to other provinces, Catalonia has taken many progressive steps and establishment of library service is one of them. A small more intensely populated and more fully developed, compact territory has proven more fertile soil for library growth than the country as a whole. Eighteen popular libraries, the central research and reference library of the Institut d'Estudis Catalans, and a library school compose the system; annual circulation in the branches runs to 450,000 volumes, and number of readers registered to 250,000.

The central library contains less popular reference material and its use is more restricted, though books are available to the branches on loan. History and literature are the bulk of the collections and there is a large Cervantes collection. Adjacent to it, in the government palace in Barcelona is the library school of the system. A well rounded three year course of study in library methods and general subjects is offered. There is a collection of practice books and laboratory equipment pertinent to the instruction.



Interior Of The Public Library Of Tortosa, Catalonia

(In this connexion it is interesting to note that women have been given by law exclusive right to positions in the popular libraries of Catalonia, a striking testimony to the rise of the position of woman in Spain.) Active study and research in library problems is going on at the school, and some studies have already been published. Basic literature of library economy is being made available in the Catalan language.

The most spectacular new development in library service in Spain has been the establishment of popular lending libraries all over the country, a move for which the new government can claim complete credit. Recognition of the wide cultural gap between the life of the country people and the modern civilization of the cities was the background. Spain is a mountainous country, crossed by many well-travelled lines of communication, yet with many isolated communities, and often whole sections whose people have never travelled far from home; sometimes never seen the mechanical wonders of today. To these people should be brought, it was felt, a taste of the new world, spiritual and cultural; an advantage hitherto limited to the urban population.

One of the first commissions to be established by the new republic was that of the Patronato de Misiones Pedagógicas, under a decree of May 1931. The patronato was put under the Ministry of Education, and given a fund of 300,000 pesetas, and thus was started one of the most interesting studies in the "direct method" of modern education. The duties outlined for the patronato were, briefly:

A. In respect to general culture, to

1. Establish popular lending libraries in cooperation with local and provincial authorities.
2. Organize meetings relative to the libraries; show moving pictures of educational nature; organize musical activities, and give phonograph concerts; show exhibits from museum loan collections.

B. To study social conditions with particular reference to education.

C. To develop consciousness of modern citizenship and its meaning and place in Spain.²

Later it was provided that free public libraries for

² Author's translation.

both children and adults were to be set up in the schools as fast as possible, with regard to the needs of the district and the qualifications of the teacher in charge. The work was to be done in cooperation with local authorities, and with local help.

The story of the trips the workers took to the selected communities is a dramatic one and it is told by the first report of the patronato, issued a year ago. They travelled by autobus and truck where they could and, in less accessible regions, by boat and even by the traditional burro. In the first two years 3,151 of these little libraries were established. The initial collection comprised a hundred or more volumes "solidly bound" and pasted with plates and printed directions for use. Statistical summary shows for the first two years of use 467,000 readers and over 2,000,000 circulation.

Children prefer such authors as Perrault, Grimm, Andersen, Homer and Dante (in special editions for children), Swift, Poe, Verne, Lagerlöf and Kipling (all in Spanish). Fiction and sociology are two classes preferred by adults. Popular authors are Galdós, Valera, Perez de Ayala, Cervantes, Quevedo, Dickens, Tolstoy, Hugo, Remarque, and Wells. The readers have done much to express their appreciation, and in one small town, they put on a fiesta, and raised enough money to buy 600 volumes.

Fostering of library development in larger communities is under the Junta de Intercambio y Adquisición de Libros para Bibliotecas Públicas. This junta was organized in January 1932, and Spanish publishers, authors, librarians, and students were represented on its board. The first paragraph of the decree establishing the junta epitomizes the situation well:

"The limited activity of the public libraries of the government in most Spanish cities is due principally to lack of funds for the acquisition of modern books. In the libraries there are plenty of books of theology and religious history, left from old suppressed convents, but they have little of the modern output of books of science, industry, literature, history, etc."²

Work of the junta the first year included select purchases of books for libraries already established, including foreign books and periodicals for the Biblioteca Nacional, and development of international exchange of books between Spanish and foreign libraries.

Beginning with 1933, development of new municipal libraries was pushed. Municipalities having no public library might organize a local authority to maintain one, under supervision of the junta, and receive books from it. Towns of less than 1,000 inhabitants might get 150 volumes, of from 1,000 to 3,000, 300 volumes, and over 3,000, 500 volumes. These books were bound and supplied with printed cards for a catalog by authors and subjects, and a shelf list, and they were to remain the property of the junta, subject to recall. Suggestive specifications for quarters to house the collections, and for furniture, and a series of circulars outlining technical processes of the library, covering records of loans, statistics, accessions, and card catalogs, were issued.

As a basis for selecting books, a model library of

300 volumes was formed. The 150 volume collections were selected to be built up to it; and the 500 volume collections included it and 200 additional selected with reference to local needs as declared by local boards. The first consideration in selection was to get recreational reading and books of a popular nature to encourage use of the library by new readers. Encyclopaedic works and heavy classics were left to larger libraries. Important economies were effected by quantity purchasing. Other work has included making up of 100 packages of fifty volumes of standard works, and distributing them to societies and reading circles.

The hospital library movement is under way in Spain, supported by the three library schools. Studies of the type of literature suitable and desirable for patients to read are being made in cooperation with hospital authorities. A survey of the hospitals themselves is being made, to determine what, if anything, they have done already in the way of providing books for their patients. As a practical problem, students in the library schools do volunteer work with books brought from other libraries to the hospitals.

Latest developments have been the organization of the Asociación de Bibliotecarios y Bibliógrafos, and publication of their *Boletín de Bibliotecas y Bibliografía*. The idea of a national library association was proposed in 1873, three years before the formation of the American Library Association, and has been discussed recurrently ever since. Active movement toward the formation of the present association came with the organization in 1932 at the library of the University of Madrid of a "round table" of librarians to discuss questions of professional interest. One object of the discussion was to break down the old concept of the passive work of the librarian, and emphasize his work in spreading the use of books instead of merely storing and preserving them. For a year and a half the round table met and discussed such problems, and members of the faculty of the university joined them. Then, stimulated by examples in other countries, and by the immediate need of an organization to represent Spain in the International Federation of Library Associations, whose committee met in Madrid in May 1934, and which is to have an international congress in Spain next May, a committee was appointed to organize a library association. The committee issued a circular letter calling for a meeting of all interested, and pointing out the need for an articulate professional body to build up a consciousness of the modern library and its mission to get a book for every reader and a reader for every book. Formal organization, with 350 members, came on May 28, 1934. The first project undertaken was issue of the *Boletín*.

Further impetus to the library movement in Spain will be given by the meetings there of the International Congress of Libraries and Bibliography from May 20-30 and foreign visitors will have plenty of opportunity to find out for themselves what is being done.

LEADERS in the library movement in Spain, several already known in the United States, are: Dr. Teófilo Hernando, professor at the University of Madrid, and president of the new association; Sr. Miguel Artigas, director of the Biblioteca Nacional; Sr. Javier Lasso de la Vega, director of the library of the University of Madrid; Sr. Homero Serís, head of the department of bibliography of the Centro de Estudios Históricos; Sr. Jordi Rubió, director of the libraries of Catalonia, and a delegate to the American Library Association conference in Chicago in 1933; and Dr. José Castillejo, secretary of the Junta para Ampliación de Estudios.

A list of most recent publications on Spanish libraries includes:

International Federation of Library Associations.

Actes du Comité international. La Haye: M. Nijhoff, 1934. (Publications, v. 6.)

Contains reports of meetings in Madrid in 1934.

Klaiber, Ludwig.

Das Spanische Bibliotheks- und Buchwesen, 1927-1933. (In *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*. Jhg. 51, Hft. 4, 6; p. 205-16, 311-21. April, Juni, 1934.)

Serís, Homero.

Les bibliothèques espagnoles depuis la république. La Haye: Nijhoff, 1934. 8 p. (Tirage a part des Actes du Comité International des bibliothèques, 6e session.)

Lasso de la Vega, Javier.

Política bibliotecaria. (In *Boletín de bibliotecas y bibliografía*. Madrid, 1934, vol. 1, no 1, p. 9-16.)

Spain. Biblioteca Nacional. (Patronato de la Memoria Nacional.)

Memoria. 1930-1932. Madrid, 1933. 51 p., illus.

Publicaciones de la Biblioteca Nacional. Madrid, 1931. 16 p.

Esdaille, Arundell J. K.

National libraries of the world. London: Grafton, 1934.

Spain, p. 225-238.

Madrid. Universidad.

Anuario da la Universidad de Madrid, 1932-1933. Madrid, 1933. 359 p. plates, folded map.

Madrid. Universidad. Biblioteca.

Memoria del año 1934. [Madrid, 1934] (Publicado en *Anales de la Universidad de Madrid*. Tomo III, fascículo 1 (Ciencias). 1934).

Residencia de Señoritas, Madrid.

Reglas de catalogación, por las alumnas de los cursos de biblioteconomía de la Residencia de Señoritas. Madrid, 1934. 101 p. illus. bibliog.

International Institute for Girls in Spain. Boston. News and notes. Boston. [annual]

Vernon, Susan Huntington.

The International Institute at Madrid. (Reprinted from *Hispania*, vol. 12, p. 279-286. May, 1929.)

Spain. Patronato de Misiones Pedagógicas.

[Memoria] septiembre de 1931-diciembre de 1933. Madrid, 1934. 190 p. illus.

Spain. Junta de Intercambio y Adquisición de libros para Bibliotecas públicas.

Publicaciones. Número 1— Madrid, 1932— Includes particularly:

Núm. 2. Servicio del Cambio internacional de publicaciones. 1932.

Núm. 8. La biblioteca pública municipal. 1934.

Núm. 9. Memoria. 1934.

Catalonia. (Generalitat de Catalunya.)

Anuari de les biblioteques populars. Barcelona. [annual]

Rubió, Jordi.

Catalonia. Translated by E. H. Brooks. (In A. E. Bostwick: *Popular libraries of the world*, Chicago: American Library Association, 1933. p. 258-65.)

Asociación de Bibliotecarios y Bibliógrafos de España.

Boletín de bibliotecas y bibliografía. Tomo I— número 1— Madrid, 1934— [quarterly]

DER ZWEITE INTERNATIONALE KONGRESS
FÜR BIBLIOTHEKSWESEN U. BIBLIOGRAPHIE
MADRID UND BARCELONA 1935

VON

R. JUCHHOFF UND H. A. KRÜSS

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Sechs Jahre nach dem Ersten Weltkongreß für Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie in Rom und Venedig fand der Zweite Internationale Kongreß auf Einladung der Regierung der Spanischen Republik vom 20. bis 30. Mai d. J. in Madrid und Barcelona statt. Präsident des Kongresses war der Direktor der Bibliothek der University of Michigan, Dr. WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP in seiner Eigenschaft als Vorsitzender des Internationalen Bibliotheksausschusses. Die organisatorische Vorbereitung des Kongresses lag in den Händen des Internationalen Bibliotheksausschusses und seines Generalsekretärs Dr. T. P. SEVENSMA, Direktor der Bibliothek des Völkerbundes in Genf, unterstützt durch einen Ausschuß der 1934 begründeten Vereinigung Spanischer Bibliographen und Bibliothekare, deren Präsident, Professor Dr. T. HERNANDO, als Präsident des spanischen Komitees des Kongresses fungierte. Ihm und dem Sekretär des örtlichen Komitees in Madrid, Herrn HOMERO SERÍS, Bibliothekar am Centro de Estudios Históricos, sowie den örtlichen Komitees in Sevilla und Barcelona sind die Teilnehmer des Kongresses für die Vielseitigkeit des Programms und seine Durchführung zu besonderem Dank verpflichtet.

Die allgemeinen Zeitverhältnisse und die Tatsache, daß Spanien für manchen europäischen Bibliothekar nicht leicht zu erreichen ist, haben bedingt, daß die Zahl der Teilnehmer gegenüber dem römischen Kongreß erheblich zurückgeblieben ist. Teilnehmer aus 35 Ländern Europas, Asiens, Australiens, Nord- und Südamerikas waren in einer Gesamtzahl von rund 260 anwesend, zu denen eine etwa gleich große Zahl spanischer Bibliothekare kam. Während in Rom zahlreiche Teilnehmer nicht eigentlich bibliothekarischer Herkunft — Bibliographen, Bibliophile und Buchhändler — waren, erschien der Madrider Kongreß einheitlicher bibliothekarisch bestimmt. Da ferner das Programm des Kongresses in enger Übereinstimmung mit der vom Internationalen Bibliotheksausschuß in Rom am 31. März 1928 angenommenen Entschließung entworfen war: „das Programm der Kongresse soll sich grundsätzlich beschränken auf Fragen internationaler Art, d. h. auf Fragen, die sich auf die internationalen Beziehungen zwischen den Bibliotheken und auf die internationale Bibliographie beziehen, oder aber auf Fragen allgemeinen Charakters, welche die Bibliothekare aller Länder interessieren“, erreichten die Verhandlungen des Kongresses eine Geschlossenheit, die für das sachliche Ergebnis der Arbeit sehr erfreulich war und von den Teilnehmern, die schon den römischen Kongreß besucht hatten, als ein bemerkenswerter Fortschritt empfunden wurde. Unter den Ausländern waren mit mehr als 50 Teilnehmern am stärksten die Franzosen vertreten, etwa 40 Bibliothekare waren aus den Vereinigten Staaten ge-

kommen, 31 aus Italien. England und Deutschland hatten je 12 Vertreter entsandt, verhältnismäßig stark war die Schweiz mit 9 Teilnehmern vertreten. Das rege Interesse, das die nordischen und die Deutschland benachbarten mitteleuropäischen Länder allen bibliothekarischen Fragen entgegenbringen, zeigte sich auch auf diesem Kongreß in der Anwesenheit zahlreicher in der internationalen Bibliothekswelt bekannter Vertreter.

Deutschland war durch eine vom Reichsministerium für Wissenschaft, Erziehung und Volksbildung ernannte amtliche Delegation vertreten, deren Führung dem Generaldirektor der Staatsbibliothek in Berlin anvertraut war. Ihr gehörten ferner an: der Referent für Bibliothekswesen im Ministerium für Wissenschaft, Erziehung und Volksbildung Oberstaatsbibliothekar Dr. KUMMER, der zugleich stellvertretender Delegationsführer war; Dr. ABB, Direktor der Universitätsbibliothek Berlin; Dr. JUCHHOFF, Bibliotheksrat an der Staatsbibliothek Berlin; Professor Dr. LEYH, Direktor der Universitätsbibliothek Tübingen; Dr. SCHUSTER, Direktor der Stadtbibliothek Berlin; Dr. UHLENDAHL, Direktor der Deutschen Bücherei in Leipzig. Alle Mitglieder der Delegation haben sich aktiv an den Arbeiten des Kongresses beteiligt. Unter den weiteren deutschen Teilnehmern befanden sich der Direktor der Deutschen Heeresbücherei Oberst Professor KLEFEKER und zwei Vertreter des deutschen Buchhandels. In allen Sektionen des Kongresses sind Berichte deutscher Bibliothekare zum Vortrag gekommen; insgesamt haben etwa 20 deutsche Referate dem Kongreß vorgelegen.

Die Arbeitstagung des Kongresses begann mit zwei Sitzungen des Internationalen Bibliotheksausschusses am 19. und 20. Mai im Hotel Palace in Madrid, in dem das Bureau des Kongresses untergebracht war und in dem auch die späteren Sitzungen der Sektionen stattfanden. Nach Begrüßungsworten des Präsidenten Dr. W. W. BISHOP und des Vorsitzenden des spanischen Bibliothekarvereins Professor T. HERNANDO erstattete der Generalsekretär Dr. T. P. SEVENSMA den Geschäftsbericht. Danach folgte die Reihe der von den Vertretern der dem Internationalen Verband angehörenden Vereinigungen vorgetragenen Berichte über die Ereignisse des letzten Jahres auf bibliothekarischem und bibliographischem Gebiet und eine Aussprache über die Arbeitsordnung des Kongresses, in der bestimmt wurde, daß bei der Fülle des Programms in den Sektionen mit zahlreichen Referaten die Vorlesung sich auf die Zusammenfassungen beschränken solle, zumal der für einen nahen Zeitpunkt in Aussicht gestellte Druck der Verhandlungen des Kongresses das genaue Studium der einzelnen Referate ermöglichen werde. Bei der zeitlichen Zusammendrängung der Sektionsarbeiten war es den einzelnen Teilnehmern kaum möglich, über den Rahmen der eigenen Sektion hinaus an den Verhandlungen der andern Sektionen teilzunehmen. Andererseits ergab sich auf diese Weise eine verhältnismäßige Geschlossenheit der einzelnen Sektionen und eine stärkere Vertraut-

heit der einzelnen Teilnehmer mit den von der eigenen Sektion behandelten Gegenständen.

Die feierliche Eröffnung des Gesamtkongresses fand am 21. Mai nachmittags im Paraninfo (Aula) der Universität Madrid statt. Die Spanische Regierung war durch den Minister des Öffentlichen Unterrichts vertreten; die Gäste wurden von dem Präsidenten der Vereinigung Spanischer Bibliothekare, Professor HERNANDO, begrüßt. Nachdem der Präsident des Internationalen Verbandes der Bibliothekarvereine, Dr. W. W. BISHOP, die Ziele des Kongresses dargelegt und die Notwendigkeit bibliothekarischer Zusammenarbeit zur Steigerung des Wirkungsgrades der Bibliotheken gerade in dieser Zeit finanzieller Beengung unterstrichen hatte, hielt der über die Grenzen Spaniens hinaus bekannte Philosoph Professor ORTEGA Y GASSET in französischer Sprache einen Vortrag über die Mission des Bibliothekars, der nach geistvollen geschichtsphilosophischen Ausführungen über Schöpfer und Geschöpf und die Gefahr, daß die große Schöpfung Gutenbergs sich in unserer Zeit gegen den Menschen und die menschliche Kultur wende, dem Bibliothekar die Aufgabe zuwies, über das Sammeln und Verzeichnen der Bücher hinaus nunmehr die steigende Flut, die uns zu verschlingen drohe, einzudämmen durch die Pflege der kritischen und auswählenden Bibliographie, eine Aufgabe, die ihre Krönung erfahren werde, wenn die von Plato im Phaidros ausgesprochene Forderung verwirklicht sein werde, daß nur das Buch eine Daseinsberechtigung haben dürfe, das etwas Notwendiges sagt: Die Regelung der Buchproduktion als Aufgabe des Bibliothekars!

Aus der Fülle der Sektionsverhandlungen kann nur einiges herausgehoben werden. Die Arbeit wurde in 8 Sektionen geleistet, die nach folgenden Themen gegliedert waren: 1. Internationaler Leihverkehr, nacheinander unter dem Vorsitz der Herren MUSZKOWSKI-Warschau, COLLIJN-Stockholm, UHLENDAHL-Leipzig, EMLER-Prag und LEICHT-Bologna. 2. Zusammenarbeit der Bibliotheken unter dem Vorsitz von H. A. KRÜSS-Berlin. 3. Bibliothekarische Berufsausbildung und Internationaler Bibliothekaraustausch unter dem Vorsitz von W. W. BISHOP-Ann Arbor. 4. Überproduktion auf dem Gebiet der Zeitschriftenliteratur unter dem Vorsitz von W. MUNTHE-Oslo. 5. Spezial-, Werks- und Behördenbibliotheken unter dem Vorsitz von T. P. SEVENSMA-Genf und E. LANCASTER-JONES-London. 6. Krankenhausbibliotheken unter dem Vorsitz von H. LEMAÎTRE-Paris. 7. Bibliotheken und Bibliographie in Spanien und spanische Bibliographie im Ausland unter dem Vorsitz von T. HERNANDO-Madrid. 8. Volksbibliotheken unter dem Vorsitz von C. H. MILAM-Chicago.

Im Vordergrund des Interesses standen, dem Leitgedanken des ganzen Kongresses entsprechend, die Verhandlungen der beiden an erster Stelle genannten Sektionen. Dr. M. GODET-Bern gab einen aufschlußreichen, mit Statistiken und Tabellen gestützten Überblick über die Organisation des

Leihverkehrs in den einzelnen Ländern und über seine Leistungen für den Internationalen Leihverkehr, wobei die überragende Stellung Deutschlands auf diesem Gebiet klar hervortrat und entsprechend gewürdigt wurde. Zahlreiche Mitteilungen der einzelnen Ländervertreter zu allen mit der Verleihung von Büchern und der Möglichkeit ihrer Erleichterung zusammenhängenden Fragen haben den ganzen Komplex gründlich behandelt, so daß die Sektion als Ergebnis der Verhandlungen die Annahme von elf Thesen empfehlen konnte, die von Herrn GODET im Namen der Vereinigung Schweizerischer Bibliothekare vorgelegt waren. In ihnen wird zum Ausdruck gebracht, daß der Weg der direkten Entleihe zwischen den Bibliotheken verschiedener Länder wünschenswert erscheine, ohne daß den einzelnen Ländern die Möglichkeit benommen werden solle, je nach ihren besonderen Bedürfnissen eine Zentralstelle für die Durchführung und Überwachung des Internationalen Leihverkehrs einzurichten. Diese Möglichkeit war von ABB-Berlin in seinem der Sektion vorgelegten Bericht gefordert worden, da Deutschland infolge der starken Beanspruchung im Internationalen Leihverkehr gegebenenfalls Garantien dafür schaffen muß, daß nicht Bücher ins Ausland verliehen werden, die dort vorhanden sind, aber infolge Fehlens einer zentral geleiteten Organisation mit Sammelkatalogen oder Anfragesystemen bisher nicht ohne weiteres nachweisbar sind.

Die Vielseitigkeit der in der Sektion „Zusammenarbeit der Bibliotheken“ behandelten Fragen geht aus dem gedruckten Sektionsprogramm hervor, das den Kongreßteilnehmern zur Verfügung gestellt wurde. Zu den im Programm aufgeführten Referaten kamen während der Tagung noch einige hinzu, so daß in mehr als 40 Beiträgen die folgenden Themen behandelt wurden: Bibliographische Auskünfte und Sammelkataloge, Internationale Bibliographie, Beschaffung ausländischer Literatur durch Kauf und Tausch und schließlich Internationale Zusammenarbeit der Volksbibliotheken. Bibliothekare Deutschlands, Österreichs, Frankreichs, Englands, Italiens, Spaniens, Polens, Bulgariens, Nordamerikas, Chinas und Japans waren mit Referaten vertreten, ein Zeichen dafür, wie stark in allen Ländern das Problem der bibliothekarischen Zusammenarbeit heute im Mittelpunkt des Berufsinteresses steht. Am ersten Tage wurden die Résumés sämtlicher Referate verlesen und am zweiten Tage die in den einzelnen Referaten vorgeschlagenen Anregungen und Resolutionen unter erfreulicher Anteilnahme der verschiedensten Ländervertreter diskutiert und vorläufig formuliert, wobei darauf Bedacht genommen wurde, die Linie der in Rom gefaßten Entschlüsse weiterzuführen, soweit sie sich in der Zwischenzeit als praktisch und wertvoll erwiesen haben.

Als Ergebnis der Sektionsarbeit konnte dem Kongreß eine Reihe von Resolutionen zur Annahme empfohlen werden. Sie beziehen sich auf die Vereinheitlichung des Verkehrs der Auskunftsbureaus untereinander durch Schaffung eines einheitlichen Anfrageformulars sowie auf die Vermittlung

von Photokopien durch die nationalen Auskunftszentralen; auf die Herstellung eines internationalen Gesamtkatalogs der Handschriften nicht-archivalischer Art in Form eines Kurztitelkatalogs; auf die Weiterführung der Bibliotheca bibliographica von GRUNDTVIG; auf die Schaffung einheitlicher Grundsätze für die Bearbeitung der nationalen Buchhandelsbibliographien; auf die Einrichtung nationaler Zentralstellen als Dachorganisation für die einzelfachlichen Dokumentationsstellen eines Landes; auf den Austausch von Dissertationen mit dem Ziel, durch die Einbeziehung anderer akademischer Veröffentlichungen eine heute vielfach vermißte Gleichwertigkeit des Tauschgutes zu erzielen; schließlich auf die Tätigkeit der Stellen für den Tausch von Dubletten. Für die weitere Behandlung von drei Gegenständen wurde die Bildung von Kommissionen des Internationalen Bibliotheksausschusses empfohlen und zwar für das Studium der Normung auf dem Gebiet des Buch- und Bibliothekswesens in den verschiedenen Ländern, für das vergleichende Studium der Katalogregeln mit der Aufgabe, dem nächsten Kongreß für die praktische Weiterführung dieses Problems die nötigen Vorarbeiten zur Verfügung zu stellen, schließlich eine Kommission zum Studium der vorhandenen Fachbibliographien mit der Aufgabe, die vorhandenen Lücken zu ermitteln.

Besondere Beachtung in der internationalen bibliothekarischen Welt fanden naturgemäß die Beratungen der Sektion: „Überproduktion auf dem Gebiet der Zeitschriften“, ein Problem, das bisher immer nur unter dem Gesichtspunkt der Aufschwellung und der damit verbundenen Überteuering der deutschen medizinischen und naturwissenschaftlichen Zeitschriften behandelt worden war. Das Hauptreferat fiel dem deutschen Vertreter, LEYH-Tübingen, zu, der das ganze Problem aus diesem einseitigen Rahmen herausführte und nachwies, daß auch ausländische Zeitschriften zu der gleichen grundsätzlich berechtigten Kritik Anlaß böten. In der von der Sektion vorgeschlagenen Resolution wird daher die Bildung einer Kommission verlangt, die die Frage der Buch- und Zeitschriftenproduktion in ihrem Verhältnis zu den Bibliotheksetats unter ausdrücklicher Ausdehnung auf alle Länder untersuchen soll. Mit großer Befriedigung wurde die von Herrn BROWN, dem Vorsitzenden des amerikanischen Zeitschriftenkomitees mitgeteilte Erklärung deutscher Regierungsstellen aufgenommen, in der es heißt, daß „es die gegenwärtige Politik der deutschen Regierung sei, die Exportpreise der Bücher und Zeitschriften wesentlich zu senken, um die Schwierigkeiten, die für ausländische Bibliotheken beim Bezug deutscher Literatur durch die Währungsentwertungen entstanden sind, weitgehend auszugleichen“.

Die als Ergebnis der Arbeiten der Sektionen gefaßten Resolutionen und Empfehlungen wurden in zwei Vollversammlungen des Kongresses, die wiederum in der Universitätsaula stattfanden, zur Kenntnis und Annahme gebracht. Die erste dieser beiden Vollversammlungen am 23. Mai stand,

unter dem Vorsitz von Dr. GODET-Bern, im Zeichen des Internationalen Leihverkehrs. Die zweite, unter dem Vorsitz von Dr. COLLIJN-Stockholm, bildete den Abschluß der Tagung in Madrid. Der Verlesung der Resolutionen ging ein mit Beifall aufgenommener Vortrag des Generalinspektors der Französischen Archive und Bibliotheken, CH. SCHMIDT, voraus über: *Les Bibliothèques et la vie moderne*.

Neben diesen Kongreßarbeiten ging eine Fülle von geselligen Veranstaltungen, Empfängen und Besichtigungen einher. Am Eröffnungstage fand ein Empfang beim Präsidenten der Spanischen Republik im Palacio Nacional statt. Ferner waren die Teilnehmer des Kongresses Gäste im Ministerio de Estado beim spanischen Außenminister und im Rathaus von Madrid beim Alcalden. Ein außerordentlicher Genuß war selbst für die des Spanischen nicht kundigen Ausländer eine Festaufführung von Lope de Vegas Schauspiel: *Fuenteovejuna*, das in völliger Neuinszenierung aus Anlaß der Dreihundertjahrfeier im Teatro Español gespielt wurde. Die großartige herbe Musikalität des Spanischen wurde in den rollenden Trochäen des Lope wunderbar lebendig.

Eine Reihe von Tages- und Halbtagsausflügen bot Gelegenheit, wichtige Stätten spanischer Geschichte und spanischer Geisteskultur unter kundiger Führung kennenzulernen: Toledo, Escorial und Salamanca. Großen Eindruck machte auf alle Kongreßteilnehmer der Bibliothekssaal im Escorial, der in vollendeter Renaissancearchitektur den würdigen Rahmen abgibt für die herrlichsten Schätze des alten Buchgewerbes. Unter den ausgestellten Kostbarkeiten interessierte den deutschen Besucher besonders das berühmte Evangelium Heinrichs III., das seit kurzem durch die Faksimileausgabe BOECKLERS weiteren Kreisen bekannt geworden ist.

In Salamanca wurden die Fahrtteilnehmer vom Vizerektor der Universität empfangen in Vertretung von D. MIGUEL DE UNAMUNO, der leider von Salamanca abwesend war, ferner vom Bürgermeister der Stadt im Rathaus. Die Universitätsbibliothek hatte eine Ausstellung kostbarer alter Bücher in einem ihrer großartigen Säle veranstaltet.

So gab es für die Kongreßteilnehmer eine Fülle von herrlichen Dingen zu sehen, die durch die geschichtliche Atmosphäre, in der sie zur Geltung kamen, für jeden Bibliothekar noch an Bedeutung gewannen. Diesen historisch wertvollen Bibliotheken gegenüber trat das Bibliothekswesen der Hauptstadt des Landes naturgemäß etwas zurück. Die spanischen Bibliotheken der Gegenwart sind eben erst in ein Stadium neuer Entwicklung eingetreten; sie werden noch für einige Zeit die Methoden moderner Bibliotheksorganisation nach ausländischen Vorbildern entwickeln müssen. Zweifellos wird der Kongreß in Madrid der Ausgangspunkt für eine neue Periode im Leben der spanischen Bibliotheken sein, die auf eine so stolze Tradition in den glanzvollen Jahrhunderten spanischer Universitäts- und Geistesgeschichte zurückblicken.

Am Sonntag, 26. März, fuhr der größte Teil der Teilnehmer nach Sevilla, um dort bis zum Dienstag zu bleiben. Auch hier hatte das örtliche Komitee alles getan, um durch Besichtigungen und gesellige Veranstaltungen den Kongressisten den Aufenthalt so abwechslungsreich wie nur möglich zu gestalten. Von ungewöhnlichem historischen Reiz waren die Besuche des Archivo General de Indias, der Sammlung der Dokumente zur spanischen Kolonialgeschichte, und der Bibliothek der Kathedrale, der berühmten Colombina, deren Grundstock durch die Schenkung des Sohnes des Entdeckers, Don Fernando Colomb, gebildet wird. Sie ist besonders reich an seltenen Frühdrucken, und für den deutschen Besucher hatte es einen besonderen Reiz, in den Schaukästen eine fast vollständige Reihe der Produktion der wagemutigen deutschen Erstdrucker Sevillas, der *Compañeros alemanes* und des Meinhard Ungut, ausgestellt zu sehen.

Dienstag, 28. Mai, ging es in 24 stündiger Fahrt nach Barcelona, wo am 30. Mai die Schlußsitzung des Kongresses stattfand. In der Schlußsitzung des Internationalen Bibliotheksausschusses, der am Vormittag im Vortragsraum der Bibliothekarinnenschule der Provinzialregierung Kataloniens zusammentrat, wurde über die Ausführung der vom Kongreß angenommenen Resolutionen beraten und der Präsident ermächtigt, im Einvernehmen mit dem Generalsekretariat die geeigneten Persönlichkeiten in die neu zu bildenden Kommissionen für das Studium bestimmter Fragen zu berufen. Der Präsident konnte mitteilen, daß nach der soeben erfolgten Anmeldung Cubas der Internationale Verband nunmehr 34 angeschlossene Verbände zählt. Für die Tagung des Ausschusses im nächsten Jahr lag eine Einladung Polens nach Warschau vor. Die anwesenden Vertreter Chinas und Indiens überbrachten den Wunsch ihrer Länder, die nächste Tagung des Ausschusses an einem Ort Chinas oder Indiens zu veranstalten. Diese Einladungen sollen mit Rücksicht auf die entgegenstehenden Schwierigkeiten für eine spätere Zeit zurückgestellt werden. Für 1936 wurde die Einladung nach Warschau angenommen.

Sodann verließ der Generaldirektor der Staatsbibliothek Berlin eine Einladung der Deutschen Reichsregierung, den Dritten Internationalen Kongreß für Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie im Zusammenhang mit der Fünfhundertjahrfeier der Erfindung des Buchdrucks in Deutschland abzuhalten. Der Ausschuß hat in einer Resolution den Dank für diese Einladung ausgesprochen und dem Wunsch Ausdruck gegeben, dieser Einladung entsprechend 1940 den Kongreß nach Deutschland einzuberufen.

Am Nachmittag des gleichen Tages fand in Anwesenheit des Präsidenten der Katalanischen Provinzialregierung im Sitzungssaal der Generalidad die feierliche Schlußsitzung des Kongresses statt. Ein würdigerer Rahmen als dieser aus dem Ende des 15. Jahrhunderts stammende, mit kostbaren Gobelins und vielen Symbolen katalanischer Geschichte geschmückte Saal läßt sich nicht leicht denken. Den Festvortrag über die Bedeutung der

Bibliotheken innerhalb der abendländischen Kulturentwicklung hatte der Professor an der Universität Barcelona und Präsident der Union Académique Internationale NICOLAU D'OLWER übernommen. Da der Verfasser verhindert war, persönlich zu erscheinen, wurden seine Ausführungen, die in meisterhafter Linienführung eine Geschichte des Buches und der Bibliotheken von der Antike bis zur Neuzeit umrissen, von dem Direktor der Biblioteca de Catalunya, DR. RUBIÓ, in französischer Sprache vorgetragen.

Nach der Verlesung einer Entschliebung, durch die allen spanischen Persönlichkeiten und amtlichen Stellen für die Durchführung des Kongresses und für die den Kongreßteilnehmern erwiesene großzügige Gastfreundschaft der Dank des Internationalen Verbandes zum Ausdruck gebracht wurde, schloß der Präsident, DR. W. W. BISHOP, die Tagung mit einer Ansprache, in der er die Arbeiten des Kongresses in ihren Hauptzügen und wesentlichen Ergebnissen zusammenfaßte. Mit Recht konnte er feststellen, daß jeder Teilnehmer mit Befriedigung auf den Verlauf des Kongresses, auf die geleistete Arbeit und auf die für die künftige Arbeit gegebenen Anregungen zurückblicken könne. Sein Dank galt insbesondere auch den Präsidenten der verschiedenen Sektionen, die trotz der zeitlichen Beschränkung eine programmäßige Bewältigung des Beratungstoffes erreicht hätten. Die Kongreßbesucher werden ihrerseits die vorbildliche, menschlich gewinnende Art der Führung der Geschäfte durch ihren Präsidenten in angenehmster Erinnerung behalten.

Auch in Barcelona gab es noch eine Reihe von Empfängen: in der Generalidad durch den Direktor der Kulturabteilung der katalanischen Provinzialregierung und im Rathaus durch den Vertreter des Alcalden, der jeder der anwesenden Damen als Abschiedsgruß der Stadt einen Blumenstrauß überreichen ließ.

Einen lehrreichen Einblick in das bibliothekarische Leben Kataloniens gewährte die Besichtigung der Biblioteca de Catalunya unter Führung ihres verdienstvollen Leiters, DR. JORGE RUBIÓ Y BALAGUER. Sie ist erwachsen als Teil des 1907 gegründeten Institut d'Estudis Catalans, heute aber eine öffentliche wissenschaftliche Bibliothek zum Studium aller Katalonien und seine Geschichte betreffenden Wissensgebiete. So wird sie zusammen mit den Arbeiten des Instituts zu einem bedeutenden Faktor in den Bestrebungen nach einer kulturellen Autonomie des Landes, das aus seiner glanzvollen Geschichte und geistigen Leistung in früheren Jahrhunderten und aus der Existenz seiner eigenen Sprache diesen Anspruch glaubt ableiten zu können. Neben ihrer Bedeutung als eines nationalen geistigen Mittelpunktes nimmt die Biblioteca de Catalunya bibliothekspolitisch eine zentrale Stelle ein. Ihr ist die Aufgabe übertragen worden, einen Sammelkatalog der wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken Barcelonas zu schaffen, von dem die ersten Anfänge vorliegen; sie ist ferner der organisatorische Mittelpunkt der katalanischen Volksbüchereien, und mit ihr verbunden ist die Escola de Biblio-

tecaries der katalanischen Provinzialregierung, eine Bibliothekarinnenschule, die für den leitenden Dienst in den kleineren Volksbüchereien des Landes und den mittleren Dienst an wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken theoretisch und praktisch vorbereitet.

Im Anschluß an die Tagung in Barcelona hatten die Teilnehmer Gelegenheit, den Montserrat und sein berühmtes Benediktinerkloster zu besuchen. Unter der kundigen Führung der gelehrten Patres, von denen eine ganze Anzahl, darunter der bekannte Geschichtsschreiber des Montserrat und Bibliograph der Regula S. Benedicti, P. ALBAREDA, schon den Kongreßverhandlungen in Barcelona beigewohnt hatte, gewannen die Besucher eine lebendige Vorstellung nicht nur von der Bedeutung dieses alten Klosters und seiner Wallfahrtskirche als Kultstätte und Kunstwerk, sondern ebenso sehr von der gelehrten Tätigkeit seiner Mönche, die als Herausgeber der *Analecta Montserratensia* und großer historischer Quellenwerke einen begründeten Ruf in der wissenschaftlichen Welt besitzen, und die für diese Publikationen, wie ihre Vorgänger im 15. und 16. Jahrhundert, über eine eigene wohlausgerüstete Klosterdruckerei verfügen. Der berühmte Rundblick vom Berge, der uns Deutschen durch Humboldts klassische Schilderung literarisch vertraut ist, war leider, wie häufig, wolkenverhangen.

Die deutschen Teilnehmer des Kongresses haben in ihrer Tätigkeit nicht nur von allen am Kongreß unmittelbar beteiligten Stellen, sondern auch von den deutschen amtlichen und sonstigen Stellen in Spanien alle Förderung erfahren, so von der Deutschen Botschaft in Madrid und vom Deutschen Generalkonsulat in Barcelona, wie von den Zweigstellen des Akademischen Austauschdienstes in Madrid und Barcelona. Der Deutsche Botschafter, der bei der Eröffnung des Kongresses zugegen war, und der Vertreter des Deutschen Generalkonsuls in Barcelona sahen die deutschen Teilnehmer bei sich zu Gast.

Die Tage des Kongresses boten erneut die willkommene Gelegenheit, alte Beziehungen zu ausländischen Bibliothekaren zu vertiefen und neue anzuknüpfen, Beziehungen, die über das Persönliche hinaus für die berufliche Arbeit des einzelnen bedeutsam sind und die dadurch, daß sie manchen Einzelfall im zwischenstaatlichen Verkehr erleichtern helfen, letzten Endes dem Ziel aller bibliothekarischen Tätigkeit, der Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Arbeit, dienen. Auch unter diesem Gesichtspunkt darf der Zweite Internationale Kongreß für Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie als durchaus gelungen bezeichnet werden. Die Nützlichkeit dieser Kongresse des Internationalen Verbandes der Bibliothekarvereine steht außer Zweifel. Eine Tradition der Kongreßarbeit beginnt sich zu entwickeln. Sie fortzuführen und dabei allem Neuen auf dem Arbeitsgebiet der Bibliotheken Rechnung zu tragen, wird die Aufgabe der folgenden Kongresse sein.

Sonderabdruck aus dem
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Verlag Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig

Überreicht
vom
Generaldirektor
der
Staatsbibliothek

Berlin
Unter den Linden 38

April 27, 1935

Mr. Carl H. Milam, Secretary
American Library Association
Chicago, Illinois

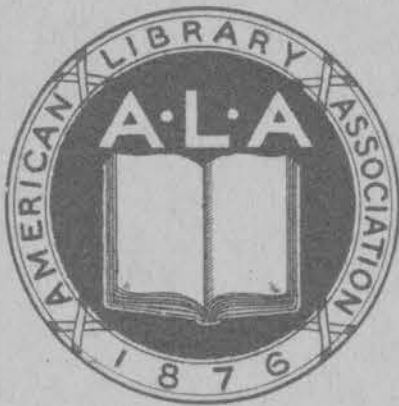
My dear Mr. Milam:

From your letter just received, I judge that you would be glad to have me expand the Madrid paper. Is there time for it? If so, I will rewrite portions of it and bring it with me to Madrid.

Very truly yours,

Librarian

GAC mp



THE BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR LIBRARIANSHIP of the
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 520 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO

New York Public Library
Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street
New York City
April 26, 1935

Miss Gratia A. Countryman, Librarian
Minneapolis Public Library
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Miss Countryman:

Just a note to tell you how much I enjoyed my tour of your building Tuesday morning. I was very much impressed by the remarkable way in which you have adapted an old building to present day use. That, the general spirit of your staff, and the atmosphere of the whole institution must make it a place where you can be proud to feel you carry the chief responsibility.

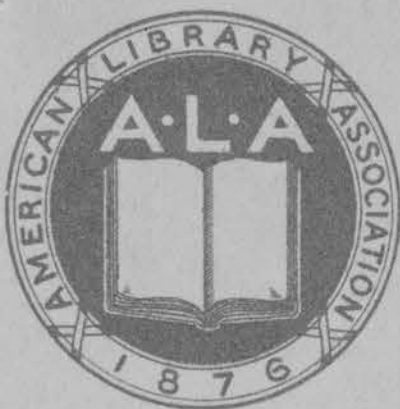
I am very glad I had an opportunity to see the whole building.

Sincerely yours,

K. D. Metcalf

K. D. Metcalf,
Chairman.

ED



AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 520 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO

April 25, 1935

Miss Gratia A. Countryman, Librarian
Public Library
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Miss Countryman

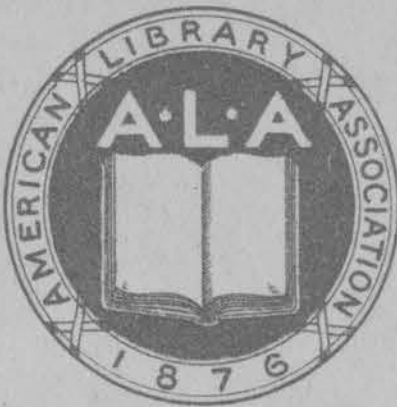
I finally found time to read your address for the International Congress and I note particularly your effort to boil it down. I hope you did not overlook the statement in my letter of January 15 to the effect that "the paper presented for the proceedings may be of any reasonable length." You are at liberty, therefore, to extend your paper for publication, thus perhaps making you feel less concerned about trying to get the oral presentation within the ten or fifteen minute limit which seemed necessary.

Cordially yours

Carl H. Milam
Secretary

CHM W

See you - Madrid!



AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 520 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO

April 17, 1935

Miss Gratia A. Countryman, Librarian
Minneapolis Public Library
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Miss Countryman:

I do not feel at all inclined to argue with you
about committee chairmanship. Your case seems to be
perfect—for next year.

Incidentally, it isn't easy to think of you as
retiring after one more year, but I am sure you have earned
a rest from the daily grind, and you are going to leave
behind a magnificent monument.

Cordially yours,

Carl H. Milam
Secretary

CHM Z

PROFESSIONAL MEN'S CLUB

Time: Thursday, April 11, at 12:15 P. X., at Donaldson's

GRATIA COUNTRYMAN

"THE SOCIAL SERVICE OF THE LIBRARY"

The Lawyers invite the Ladies, and incidentally and accidentally their marital incidents, Profmen, Not to hear about the 3 B's of Librarians, "Books, Borrowers, & Budgets", how the girls of Rome rolled their own papyri, or the founder of American libraries said "neither a borrower nor a lender be", or how one Borrows a Bible in Spain or unchains a book from a stall, but about the Social Service of a library, particularly of a library that is at the head of the procession in America as its head was head last year of the American Library Association. A GREAT PERSON on a GREAT SUBJECT. - Don't mail this the way you do your wife's letters, but be a one-arm driver & hold it in your hand till you get this invitation TO HER. You're only the conduit.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. F. J. Pratt,
801 Physicians & Surg. Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

[1935]

Dear Miss Courtney

I wish you & Miss Baldwin
a very pleasant trip & safe
return. I enjoyed our little
visit so much & if you
would be kind you will
repeat it when you come

home. I look forward to seeing
you on your return.

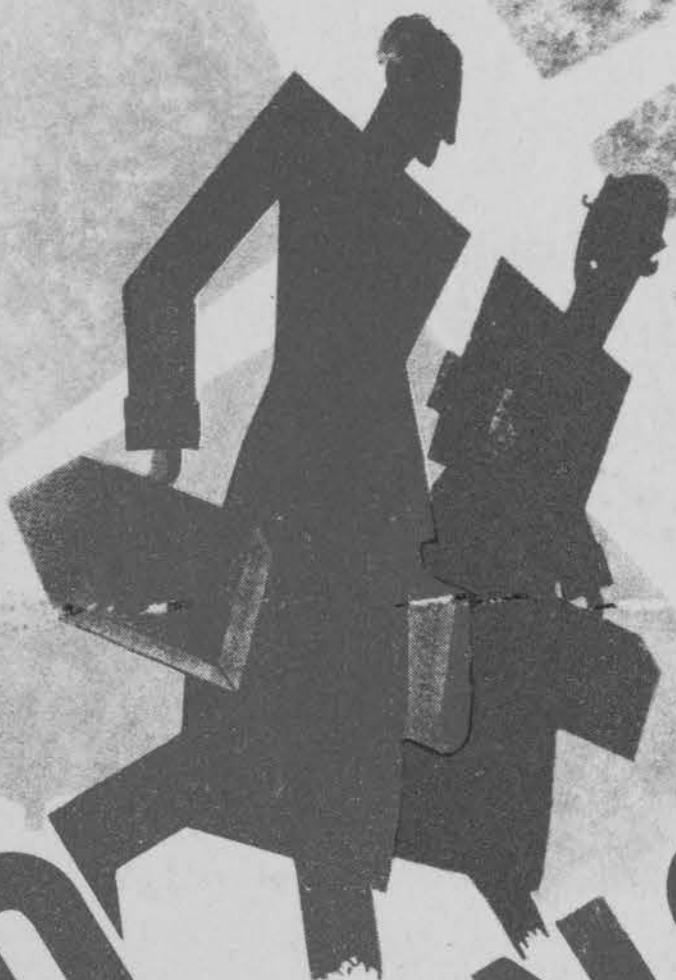
Again bon voyage.

Cordially

Mary E. Kennedy

[1935]

JEAN DE LUZ.



AIR FRANCE

RESEAU AERIEN MONDIAL

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PARIS-LONDRES

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Terrasses
privées

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Excellent
cooking and
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Bar — Private
terraces
●



PARC FÉERIQUE D'ORANGERS
ET D'OLIVIERS CENTENAIRES
MAGNIFICENT PARK OF CENTANARIAN
ORANGE AND OLIVE TREES

AIR FRANCE

Ligne PARIS-LONDRES

Il nous faut être brefs car le trajet est vite parcouru et les mots ne valent que par les images qu'ils complètent et situent rapidement.

L'avion qui vous emporte vient de quitter le terrain du BOURGET, enlevé puissamment par ses moteurs, et déjà PARIS s'estompe derrière vous ; laissant à gauche le toit vert-de-grisé de la Basilique de Saint-Denis, puis le lac d'Enghien, il se lance sur la route idéale et rectiligne dont la main sûre et experte du pilote s'appliquera à ne pas l'écarter.

Sur votre gauche vous pouvez distinguer la forêt de Montmorency et ce vieux bourg rural que vous survolez maintenant est Ecouen, dont les toits vétustes se serrent au pied du magnifique château Renaissance édifié par la Connétable Anne de Montmorency au XVI^e siècle.

Vous apercevez ensuite, à votre gauche, la forêt de l'Isle Adam et Pontoise, à votre droite Luzarches, la forêt de Chantilly et, sur un fond de verdure, le château de Chaumontel.

Puis c'est Beaumont-sur-Oise et Persan aux nombreuses cheminées d'usines. A droite d'autres fumées situent le centre industriel de Creil et de Montataire.

Vous survolez maintenant la Picardie aux antiques villages où la petite ville de Méru se distingue par sa belle église gothique du XIII^e siècle.

Après le survol de Méru, l'avion suit la ligne de chemin de fer et la grande route Paris-Calais et bientôt l'on découvre Beauvais et sa curieuse Cathédrale au chœur majestueux (XII^e siècle), les deux tours pointues du Palais de Justice et la Tour de l'Eglise Saint-Etienne (XVI^e siècle).

A gauche, dans le lointain, se profile l'ancien château de Gisors, puis Neufchatel et Mesnières dont on aperçoit le château historique.

Enfin, dernières visions de France, à gauche, l'ancien château d'Arques et la ville de Dieppe, à droite, le château d'Eu (XVI^e siècle), domaine des Princes d'Orléans.

Et c'est la Manche dont les hautes falaises de craie bordent les flots d'un trait net.

Quelques traînées blanches d'écume, des bateaux semblables à des jouets sur un immense plateau de métal, tel est l'aspect de la mer vue à la verticale.

La traversée n'est pas longue et rapidement la côte anglaise se découpe à l'horizon.

C'est par Bexhill que l'avion pénètre en Angleterre.

A gauche se trouve Eastbourne, à droite la vieille ville d'Hastings où Guillaume le Conquérant combattit Harold en 1066.

Cottages et plaines verdoyantes se succèdent, composant un paysage reposant et gai si spécifiquement anglais dans cette partie pittoresque du Kelt où Tunbridge Wells présente les ruines d'un château fort construit par Richard de Tunbridge au XI^e siècle.

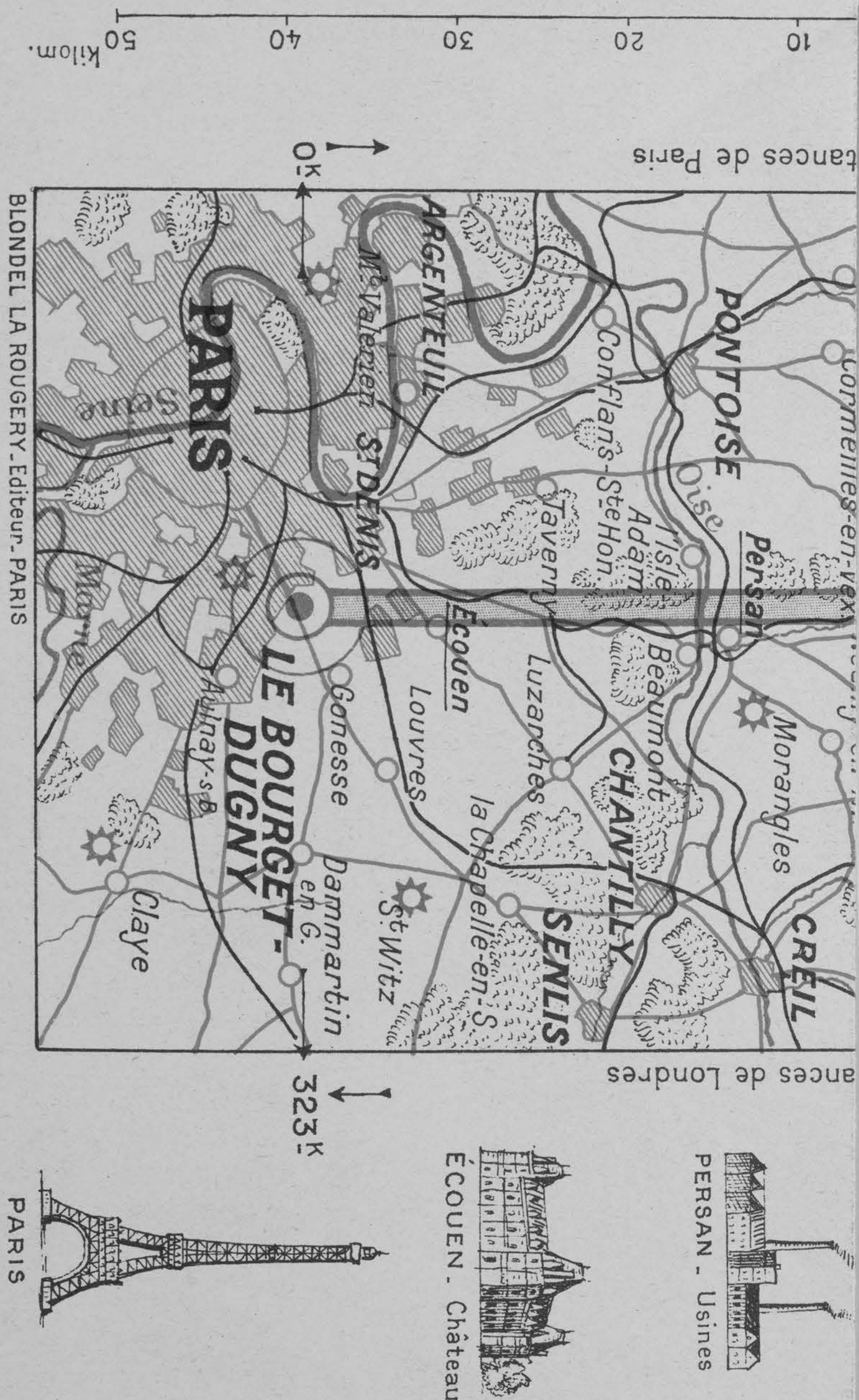
Puis l'itinéraire suit la ligne du chemin de fer qui traverse une région accidentée où les grandes propriétés se succèdent jusqu'à Sevenoaks.

Enfin, c'est Croydon, porte de Londres, que l'on entrevoit un court instant, immense et grise.

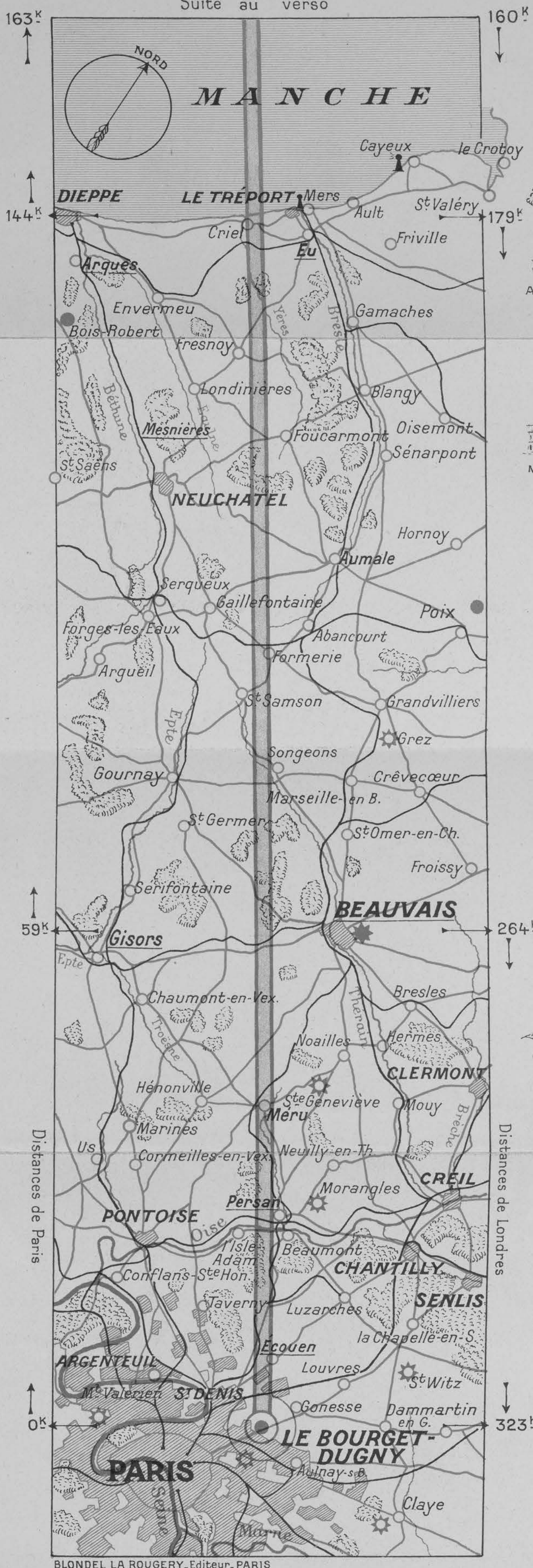
Après une heure et demie à peine, vous allez retrouver la terre dont à Paris, il y a un instant, vous vous étiez évadé.

L'avion descend, le sol semble monter vers vous, il est temps de clore ce court chapitre de voyage et de plier la carte de route que vous garderez certainement en souvenir de votre bref séjour dans un de nos avions.

AIR FRANCE.



A vertical scale bar with markings at 0, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50. The unit 'kilom' is written at the bottom right of the scale.



À gauche, dans le lointain, se profile l'ancien château de Gisors, puis Neuchâtel et Mesnières dont on aperçoit le château historique.

Enfin, dernières visions de France, à gauche, l'ancien château d'Arques et la ville de Dieppe, à droite, le château d'Eu (XVI^e siècle), domaine des Princes d'Orléans.

Et c'est la Manche dont les hautes falaises de craie bordent les flots d'un trait net.

Quelques traînées blanches d'écume, des bateaux semblables à des jouets sur un immense plateau de métal, tel est l'aspect de la mer vue à la verticale.

La traversée n'est pas longue et rapidement la côte anglaise se découpe à l'horizon.

C'est par Bexhill que l'avion pénètre en Angleterre.

À gauche se trouve Eastbourne, à droite la vieille ville d'Hastings où Guillaume le Conquérant combattit Harold en 1066.

Coillages et plaines verdoyantes se succèdent, composant un paysage reposant et gai si spécifiquement anglais dans cette partie pittoresque du Kelt où Richard Wells présente les ruines d'un château et consuit par Tunbridge au XI^e siècle.

Puis l'itinéraire suit la ligne du chemin de fer qui traverse une région accidentée où les grandes propriétés se succèdent jusqu'à Sevenoaks.

Enfin, c'est Croydon, porte de Londres, que l'on treuvait un court instant, immense et grise.

Après une heure et demie à peine, vous allez trouver la terre dont à Paris, il y a un instant, vous n'avez écopé que des églises évadées.

L'avion descend, le sol semble monter vers vous, si temps de clore ce court chapitre de voyage et plier la carte de route que vous garderez certainement en souvenir de votre bref séjour dans un de nos avions.

AIR FRANCE.



PLEASE, SEND US
THIS LETTER

193

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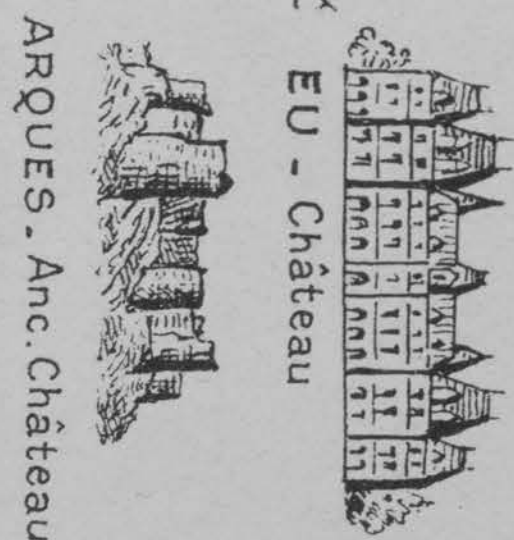
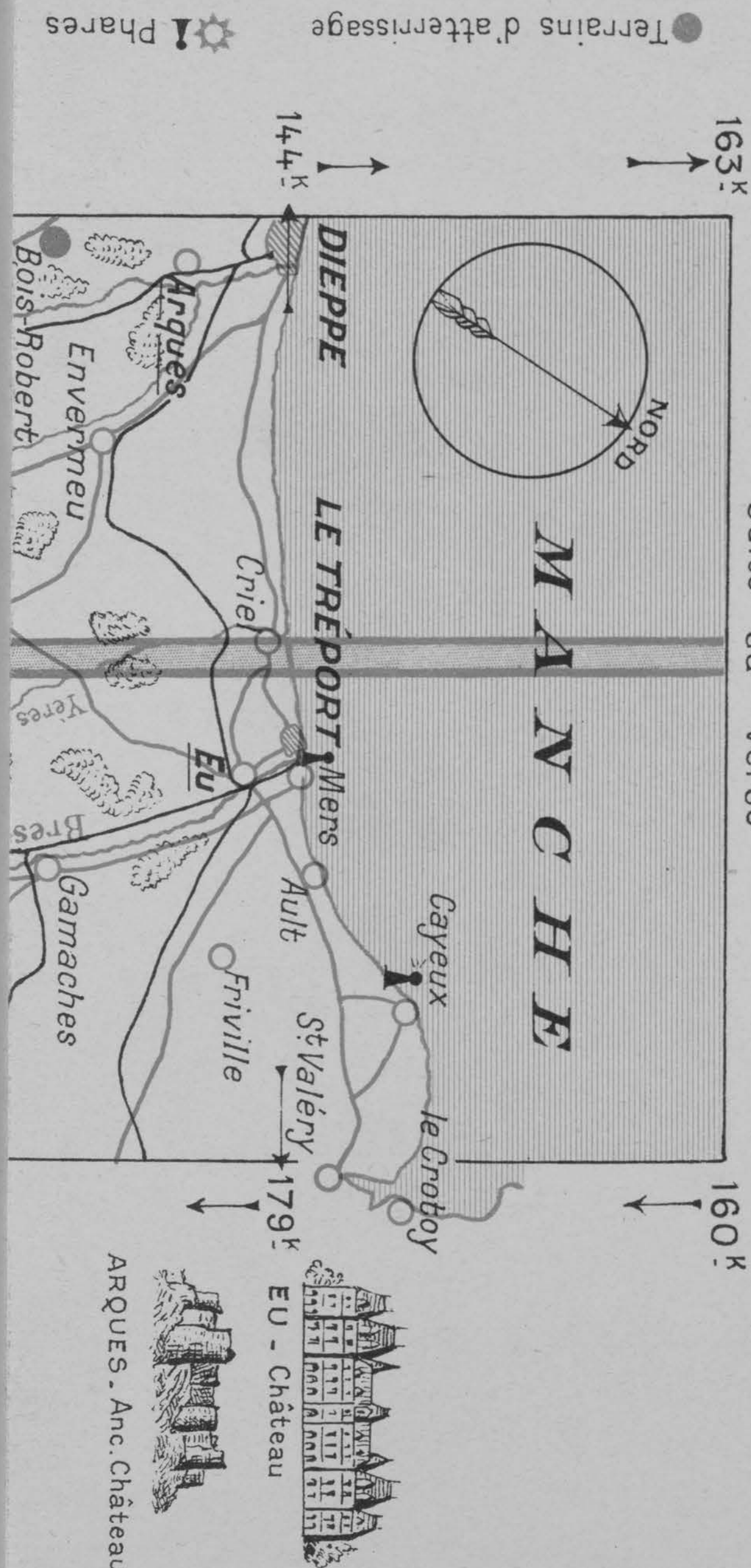
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Suite au verso



COMPAGNIE DES
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280, Boulevard Saint-Germain

PARIS-VII°

AIR FRANCE
LONDON - PARIS LINE

A few words to describe the brief journey. No attempt is made to give detail, for the detail is there beneath you like an open book.

The liner gathers speed over the ground, and sets out on its course from Croydon aerodrome. A fleeting glimpse may be obtained of the Crystal Palace as the machine flies over Purley on its course for Paris, and passing over typical English meadowland, Tunbridge Wells can soon be seen to the left. Rising above the rocky ground in the neighbourhood of Tunbridge Wells there can be seen the ruins of a one time stronghold built by Richard of Tunbridge in the 11th century.

All this has happened before you have settled properly in your seat, taken stock of your fellow passengers, and the steward has made his inspection to see that you are all comfortable.

The machine now flies over the hopfields of Kent, and the Channel may be seen in the distance after flying for about a quarter of an hour. The coast is crossed at Bexhill, and Hastings, where William the Conqueror landed in 1066, can clearly be seen on the left, and Eastbourne a few miles distant on the right. At the furthestmost point of the white cliffs beyond Eastbourne the Beachy Head lighthouse is a landmark to be looked for.

By this time the liner has usually taken height, so that, crossing the Channel, the steamers and fishing boats are like tiny toys beneath you. In fact, it is curious to note that you see much more of the wash left behind the boats and of the smoke from the steamers than of the vessels themselves. The Channel is like a huge metal plateau, and if the day is cloudless, the sky merges into the sea, giving a wonderful impression of illimitable space. Twenty minutes after leaving England, France comes into sight, but since you can probably now see for thirty miles don't be too impatient to cross.

The French coast is passed at Le Tréport, to be distinguished by its inland lighthouse, with the Cayeux lighthouse a few miles further to the left. The large port of Dieppe may also be seen to the right. The



Phares

ARQUES - Anc. Château

ancient Chateau d'Arques and the Chateau d'Eu, built by the Princess of Orleans in the 16th century, are in this district, and farther on other historical chateaux at Mesnières, Neufchatel, and Gisors are to be seen.

As soon as you are in France you notice the difference in the countryside. The winding lanes of England give place to symmetrical roads and square cut fields, intensely cultivated.

The air liner is now flying in a straight line to Paris, leaving the Nord railway from Calais to Paris on its left.

Poix, with its well known viaduct, and Beauvais, with its curious 12th century cathedral, the two towers of its Palais de Justice and the steeple of the church of St. Etienne, are landmarks of the route.

The machine flies on through Picardy, over curious old villages, past the little town of Méru, distinguished by its Gothic 13th century church, over the manufacturing district of Persan and Beaumont-sur-Oise, where the smoke from many chimneys heralds the approach to Paris. Creil and Montataire, also wearing the mantle of commerce, are on the left.

On the right can be distinguished the Isle of Adam, and Pontoise, and on the other side Luzarches and the forest of Chantilly, and in the distance, in a beautiful setting of park land, the Chateau Chaumontel.

The machine passes directly over Ecouen, noted for the magnificent renaissance chateau erected by Anne of Montmorency in the 16th century. Montmorency forest lies to the left.

Paris may now be clearly seen, the winding Seine, the Eiffel Tower, and the Eglise du Sacré-Cœur standing out clearly amidst the forest of houses and the haze of a big city.

Then, while the aeroplane is gradually losing height. Le Bourget aerodrome looms up from below. A complete circle is made, and the liner skims over the field to a gentle landing.

Your journey is over. In an hour and a half you have been carried across land and sea from the capital of one great country to that of another. Fold up your map as a souvenir of your journey. Next time you will fly farther - southwards perhaps to Cannes or Algiers - to Majorca or Corsica - or across to Switzerland or Vienna - perhaps to Stamboul... there are other routes to follow.

AIR FRANCE.



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ALLEZ AU

MAROC



(d'après Majorelle)

**Go to Morocco for the winter
the land of the setting sun.**

Apr 28, 1935-

Gratia dear, -

You haven't
told ^{us} by what ship or what
line you sail, or from
what ~~port~~, so if you leave
Mpls on May 4, This
will have to do for a bon
voyage letter. I hope our
precious little Cousie gets
down to see you off.

We're all in statu quo
here, and counting the
days until we can get
off for Duluth. Then we'll
begin counting the days
until you get home again.

I hope you'll have just
the very nicest time in
the world, hold those
Internationalers spell
bound with your paper,

Then have some lovely trips
speaking Spanish like a
native all the time. I'm
glad Mrs. Bailey is going
with you & that you'll see
Ruth Bell - Have a grand
time, and tell us all
about it when you come
back - Lots of love -
Lana -